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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

To Mail Subscribers.

The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

CRITTENDEN'S PLAN.

Senator Crittenden yesterday presented his plan of adjustment, which is substantially a re-enactment of the Missouri Compromise. We infer from Mr. Crittenden's remarks that he desires it to be understood on general confidence principles that slavery shall have the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. This seems to us a quack remedy—no less than staving off an important settlement a few years longer, merely for lack of courage to meet it now. Whatever is done, let us have nothing which is unable to stand alone, but requires bracing up with private understandings and the assurances of gentlemen.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives, yesterday, performed a manly and patriotic duty, in assembling together and resolving that *the Union must and shall be preserved*. The vote was unanimous, although Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Morris were, for some reason, absent. There is no ground for doubting that they would have agreed entirely with their colleagues on this point, if they had been present. This, we repeat, is a good beginning. The position they have taken is the one already assumed by the entire State. It is one in which they will be bravely supported by 1,700,000 people' whenever such support becomes necessary.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The small-pox has prevailed over the disunionists, and the South Carolina Convention has incontinently fled from Columbia. Several members were apprehensive lest the stampede should be effected at the cost of their dignity—in fact, they feared that outside barbarians would laugh at them! But the majority in favor of immediately seceding from Columbia was overwhelming.

Previous to the adjournment a brisk debate sprang up on a motion to refer the question of an Ordinance to a Committee—one party desiring to place the *whole* business of the Convention in the hands of such a Committee, and the other favoring the appointment of several committees to consider the various details of secession.—This is the first open manifestation of two hostile sections in the Palmetto State, one of which goes straight for monarchical theories and the other for a semblance of democratic institutions. It is not exactly clear which party carried its point, but we infer from the dispatches that the monarchists were successful.

The Kansas Aid Meeting.

The meeting at Metropolitan Hall last evening, though not large from the inclemency of the weather, gave important and valuable results in systematizing efforts and perfecting organization in aid of the Kansas sufferers. Peter Page, Esq., presided, and Rev. Robert Collyer acted as Secretary. Messrs. W. H. Rice, E. B. McCagg and C. Bentley were reported as Committee on organization, who reported the following names of gentlemen to act as a Central Committee for this county; Messrs. Evans, Orrington Lunt, Peter Page, Cyrus Bentley and A. G. Throop. This Committee have power to appoint Ward and Local Committees, and to investigate the claims of all who visit this city to solicit collections in behalf of Kansas. Several speeches were made by Messrs. Page, Collyer, Rice, McCagg, Merrill, Arny, Lake and Dexter. By some of these the necessity was strongly urged of the Committee in question exercising thoroughly the last named purpose of their appointment, in subjecting to a thorough scrutiny every person claiming to act as an agent of the Territorial Committee.

This is all very proper, provided people do not starve while Dr. Evans and his associates are investigating particular cases, of which we entertain no fear. Let them go to work systematically, and with the vigor which the exigency demands, and let the people respond promptly, each as God has prospered him.

PROJECT TO CAPTURE FORT MOULTRIE.

The Garrison to be Sacrificed.

THE CHARLESTONIANS ERECTING HOSTILE BATTERIES.

The following letter, from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie, is calculated to send a thrill through the heart of every American. We have no time to comment upon it, but we fear President Buchanan and his Secretary of War are storing up a terrible retribution for themselves and those whose treasonable conduct they encourage.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FORT MOULTRIE, Dec. 11, 1860.

Dear ——: I feel too indignant. I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little garrison is treated by the heads of the government. Troops and proper accommodation are positively refused, and yet the Commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever *such a sacrifice* (an intentional one) known? The Secretary has sent several officers at different times to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a mere sham, to make believe he will do something. In the meantime a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston the first of the week. I will not go farther if I can help it.

"Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of this island; and they dare the Commander to interfere while they are getting ready *to fight sixty men*. In this weak little fort I suppose President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd intend the Southern Confederacy to be cemented with the blood of this brave little garrison.

"These names should be handed down to the end of time.

"When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops. The soldiers here deserve great credit—though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them, yet they are in good spirits and will fight desperately. Our Commander says he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. Our only hope is in God. My love to father and all.

"Your affectionate SISTER."

General Scott on Secession.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

General Scott has given the President an elaborate opinion in reference to the present condition of the military defences of the country, and what should be done in view of possible contingencies. He deprecates secession, he begs his own State of Virginia to pause and bear the ills she has rather than fly to those she knows not of. But if secession occurs, he says, it will result not in the formation of two, but four distinct nationalities. These are, as near as I recollect, as follows: New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Except what I will next mention, as one; the second will consist of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Western Virginia, and so along down the Blue Ridge, taking in Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas. The third will consist of South Carolina, Georgia, East Florida, Eastern Virginia, and, perhaps, Maryland and Delaware. The Pacific States will constitute the fourth. Good gracious!

The General treats the exclusion of the grain-growing States of the West from a direct communication with the Gulf of Mexico, as an impossibility. They will have free course to go down the Mississippi, and will insist upon Pensacola as a naval depot.

The General also gives an elaborate statement of the disposition of the military forces of the nation, and the condition and needs of the fortified places. It is an important paper, and ought to be published.

Secession Excitement in Texas and Filibuster Excitement in Honduras.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—Advices from Brazos to the 13th state that meetings were being held the Rio Grande, requesting Gov. Houston to convene the Legislature. The feeling of resistance is very strong.

Honduras advices say that great excitement existed at Ruatan, Truxillo and Omoa, in consequence of the report that a number of men had arrived at Ruatan supposed to be filibusters. A large steamer, with a schooner in tow, was seen off the coast. Trade was neglected in consequence.

Trinity College.

HARTFORD, Ct., Dec. 18.—Professor Samuel Eliot was this evening elected President of Trinity College.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Probable Failure of the Crisis Committee.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, P. M.

London is known as the city of fogs, and Washington should be called the city of panics and crises. We average two big ones a day besides several little ones thrown in to keep the pot boiling. The Dunn resolution went off like a musket that does as much execution at the breach as at the muzzle—it kicked back badly—scaring the Republicans and frightening the fire-eaters. The latter have been proclaiming that the North did not seriously intend to entertain any measure of conciliation. The wish was father to the thought, and when the Dunn resolution was passed the fire-eaters were thunder-struck, lest something might be proposed that would arrest the disunion epidemic sweeping through the slave States. At the same time the Republicans outside the Committee were fearful that the resolution looked to a surrender of the Territories to slavery, and other ruinous and humiliating concessions. But it was amusing to see the alarm depicted upon the countenances of the Disunionists, lest the North should remove their intended grievances, and adopt the Baltimore-Breckinridge platform. These men are resolved to leave the Union; they are opposed to being conciliated; they do not want their demands to be complied with. They insist upon a revision of the Constitution, giving to slavery unheard of guarantees, because that places the remedy beyond the power of Congress to administer, knowing full well that the people of the Free States will indignantly refuse to make such sacrifices of their rights. These men are dreaming of founding a great slaveholding empire, extending from the mouth of the Chesapeake to the Oronoco—taking in Mexico and Central America and the Islands of the Gulf. Slave-codes for our present territories and more stringent Fugitive Slave laws are matters of small consequence in the eyes of the Utopian gentlemen, who are after a "big thing." They want to get clear of the checks and restraints thrown around them in a union with free States. If the cotton States are allowed to secede the form of government is to be monarchical. The States are to be stripped of their sovereignty and reduced to provinces. A centralized form of government on the model of France is to be adopted. A large standing army will be organized, to put down servile insurrections, and to crush any democratic manifestations that the niggerless whites may attempt. A President will first be elected for ten years, then for life, then crowned Emperor with a titled nobility, an aristocracy, gentry, poor white serfs, and African slaves. These will constitute the grades of society. A censorship will be established over the press, pulpit, and schoolmaster, and slavery and monarchy will be set up and worshipped as institutions emanating from on high. Africa will be annually drained of half a million of new slaves, to take the place of those worn out and destroyed, and to extend over new soils, as rapidly as masters can be found to take charge of them. Every disunion leader is a party to this programme. They have therefore determined to make the Union unendurable to the Free States, if they are forced to stay in it, and if they are let out, a government of the sort here described they will attempt to inaugurate.

The belief now generally prevails, that no measure of adjustment can possibly be framed that the Secessionists will touch. The Crisis Committee had a long session yesterday, but came to no conclusion. The Republicans were asked whether they would give up the Territories to slavery to "save the Union," and they replied NEVER! They were asked next if they would consent to "peaceable secession. They replied that Lincoln's administration would enforce the laws and collect the public revenues at all the ports South as well as North. "We will resist their collection," answered the Fire-Eaters, "and wage war against you." "Very well, if you think you "can *whip* Uncle Sam, try it. Your experience "may make you wiser though sadder men."

From all this your readers will perceive that it is idle for the North to offer any terms of pacification, short of unconditional surrender to the slave power. Indeed, Wigfall declared in his two days speech, that the Free States must not only give up the Territories to slavery, catch all runaway niggers, or pay for them, allow slaveholders to bring their slaves with them into the North, concede that the Constitution recognizes property in the bodies and souls of men, (that was his language), but having done all this, "you must," he said, "change Northern sentiment, *cease to call* "*slavery a wrong*. You shall not permit men "to make speeches against slavery within "your borders. You shall not publish papers "and pamphlets, or preach sermons, or make "stump speeches against our peculiar institution. You *shall not*—that's the word I choose "to use."

The whole tone and language of Wigfall's speech was insolent, violent and insulting, but evidently reflects the sentiments and feelings of the slave-drivers of the Cotton States.

The Fire-Eaters publicly gave out that the following States are determined to secede on the days named, unless they conclude to keep their Conventions in session until that of Georgia meets, which is on the 8th of January, when they will all go out together:

SOUTH CAROLINA—Convention meets December 17; will retire from the Confederacy December 18.

ALABAMA—Convention meets January 7; retires January 10.

MISSISSIPPI—Convention meets January 7; retires January 10.

FLORIDA—Convention meets January 3: and will probably retire with Alabama and Mississippi.

It is expected that Arkansas and Texas will not be long behind them.

The various fire and military companies of this city have been holding meetings, and with great unanimity have pledged themselves to stand by the Union, the stars and stripes, to the bitter end, and to aid in putting down and crushing any treasonable scheme to the "Cockade Minute-Men" to prevent Lincoln's inauguration. That such a purpose is on foot there is little doubt; but it will be met with crushing force. Gen. Cass's resignation is producing great excitement, and is damaging the disunionists terribly. CHICAGO.

A New Map of the Northwest.

In this age of map making, when maps of all countries, States and cities, and of every size and kind are being published, and few or none of them of any real benefit, as they barely show the outlines of the places they claim to represent. We are pleased with a new map now about being published by R. Farmer & Co., of Detroit. The work shows the whole of Michigan and Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and a large portion of Iowa and Minnesota. It is compiled from the United States surveys, and shows the towns and section lines; the marshes, swamps and prairies: the roads, railroads, cities and towns and villages; the courses, and distances and soundings of the Lakes; the mining region, with location of mines, course of the veins, elevation of the hills are shown with wonderful accuracy. The work will commend itself to the patronage of every man engaged in railroading or lumbering, and to any one dealing in real estate we think the work will be invaluable. To business men, of all classes, it will be valuable, as showing the position of Chicago in its addition to the great lakes. In point of fact it is a public benefit, and should receive a hearty support even in these times, as it is a work of high and intrinsic worth, and will be a valuable appendage to every hotel and office in the city. An agent of the publishers is now canvassing for subscribers and will show a specimen of the work. Let every one examine into its merits and act accordingly.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.—It is said that mendicants are thickly traversing the city with all sorts of pleas, prominent among which figures the Lady Elgin disaster. Aid none such, but unless you can give personal attention to the investigation, refer them to some one of our organized city charities. ☞ Taking care that it be one you have a deposit with, to draw against. All our charitable citizens should select some regularly instituted almoner for the donations at this season demanded by the condition of our city poor.

THE CITY.

New Year's Address.

$25 will be paid by the DAILY TRIBUNE for the best written New Year's Address, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty lines, to be sent in by the 26th of December. Rejected addresses returned if desired. Address G. R. BRACKETT, Tribune office, Chicago.

FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE.—A small slaughter house was burned on West Madison street Yesterday morning. Loss trifling.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Everything promises well for a brilliant observance of the Pilgrim Anniversary at the Tremont House, on December 22d.

CITY MORTALITY FOR OCTOBER.—The total number of deaths in this city last month was 149, against 160 of last year for the same period, divided as follows: West Division 65, South 48, North 34. Not stated 2.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was sullen and sulky, and last night gave us rain in right good earnest. We had not much of winter to lose, but what little there was went into liquidation.

THE BURCH CASE—COMPLETE REPORT.—At half-past ten to-day, Messrs. McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street, will receive the complete report of this celebrated trial, including a history of the case, arguments of counsel and *all the testimony*. Price only twenty-five cents.

CLOSING SALE.—The closing sale of those fine oil paintings, which have been exhibited at the salesroom of Gilbert & Sampson, will be made this evening at 7 o'clock. All who have not supplied themselves will find this a good opportunity of doing so.

BRIDEWELL KEEPER.—Ira Colman, for a long time on the City Police, and Fire Policeman, has succeeded William Justice in the post of City Bridewell Keeper. Mr. Justice has been an excellent and popular officer for years past, and we are assured that he leaves the Bridewell in good condition and good hands.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We are informed that Prof. A. S. Hudson has resigned the chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Rush Medical College of this city. The duties of the chair are being discharged by other members of the Faculty for the present. There are about 120 students now in attendance upon College lectures.

THE SKATING PONDS.—A correspondent is down on the skating ponds for drawing off the head of water. One at least, of these ponds has a steam pump drawing an independent supply from the lake, and for the rest it may be urged as a very good use of the water. The whole subject is safe with the Water Commissioners.

IMMUTABILITY.—Biggins says our merchants cannot be called flighty. Why, says he to us, in the agony of his spirit and a current one dollar bill he could not use, "They never *change*." He avers he tried it all day yesterday, and bought flips and cigars *ad libitum*, and they preferred to let him "call in again," rather than break his magic $1. It gave Biggins an enlarged idea of the almighty dollar, this specie mania in mercantile circles.

THE CONDEMNATION OF NORTH STREET.—The matter of condemning a portion of North street on the West Side to the use of a private warehouse is still in agitation, and during the interim of settling the question several thousands yards of earth have been removed. This is wrong, and the whole scheme is an injury to many property owners. The street should and must be restored to its former condition, and all warehousemen must purchase outright the ground their business requires.

MRS. BOSTWICK'S CONCERT.—The excellent and pleasing concert at Bryan Hall last evening well deserved a larger audience. It could not have had one more appreciative and better satisfied. The gifted vocalist and her fair assistants gave a better programme and better executed than many that have been given by imported artists. It was unfortunate that the inclemency of the evening did much to diminish the attendance upon a treat our public have accepted as of real value.

At the request of the audience the concert will be repeated on Thursday evening, and many of our city readers will be the gainers by this second presentation.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD—REVISED TIME CARD.—The Michigan Central Railroad time card has been revised as follows, and took effect on Monday:

GOING WEST.

Leave Detroit 7 A. M. Arrive Kalamazoo 2:05 A. M.
Leave Detroit 10:35 A. M. Ar. Chicago 11:00 P. M.
Leave Detroit 9:30 P. M. Arrive Chicago 10:30 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 6 A. M. Arrive Detroit 6 P. M.
Leave Chicago 6:30 P. M. Arrive Detroit 6:15 A. M.
Leave Kalamazoo 4:55 P. M. Ar. Jackson 8:05 P. M.
Leave Jackson 5:10 A. M. Arrive Detroit 9:45 A. M.

The 7 A. M. train from Detroit carries the mail west as far as Kalamazoo, whence it is taken forward by the train leaving Detroit at 10:35 A. M. The mails eastward are conveyed on the train leaving Chicago at 6:00 A. M.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Yesterday, in this Court, matters were developed given in full elsewhere. In addition to the other business of the term, a second indictment has been found by the special Grand Jury against J. W. Bissell, for soliciting the commission of a felony, in the alleged attempt to procure the burning of the Rock Island Railroad Bridge. The Grand Jury have been discharged, and Bissell awaits bail.

George Horton, formerly a news dealer on Van Buren street bridge, has been convicted of the attempt to commit rape on a little German girl. He received a term of three years in the Penitentiary.

Lafayette Cornell was yesterday convicted of larceny of $600, at Ulich's hotel, some months since. The money was deposited with the barkeeper of the hotel, and Cornell obtrined it on false representations.

The Belanger case is detailed elsewhere. The prisoners are to be sentenced this morning, when the Court will adjourn for the term.

RASCALITIES.—A man named Emil Zeller was held to bail yesterday morning by Justice Akin, for larceny on Monday evening of a horse and buggy, belonging to Wright Smith. The team was left standing in the street for a few moments, when Zeller made off with it, and when arrested was trying to effect a horse trade.

Always, at this season, the thieves do a good business in the larceny of sleigh and wagon robes, and it will be well for all owners of teams to remember it. Yesterday a young man named Edward Ca e was held in $600 for stealing a robe from a West Side magistrate. A new charge has been developed against him for stealing a valuable double-barrelled gun from the saloon No. 7 West Randolph street. He acknowledges his guilt.

Some knave entered the residence of N. H. Moore, No. 175 Jefferson street, on Monday, and stole therefrom a gold watch and guard chain, breast-pin and gold pencil, valued at $70. The family were engaged in the lower part of the house at the time.

MR. GOUGH IN CHICAGO.—The brief sojourn of Mr. Gough in Chicago has been a perfect ovation. He has drawn on each occasion audiences limited only by the area of our amplest halls. Some idea may be gained of the demand for his eloquent services, by the fact that there were *thirty-eight* applications from societies and organizations in this city for a lecture from him, or upwards of six weeks of his time, working every week-day evening. He has delivered three lectures here, and will probably give four more, and for triple that number would draw full houses.

Not among the most imposing but certainly one of the most entertaining and pleasing occasions of his appearance before a Chicago audience, was Mr. Gough's address to the children of the Foster Mission Sunday School, on Sabbath afternoon last. This school is the largest in the city, and on this occasion some five hundred children with their teachers were present. The address was one of the most charming talks with children to which we have ever listened, and the little folks will long remember it, and not a few of the adults who witnessed Mr. Gough's magic power in holding and enchaining the attention of listeners. Mr. Gough left to speak at Peoria last evening.

GAMBLERS AND THEIR PRIVILEGES IN CHICAGO.

The Belange Case in Court and What Followed.

The Chicago *Democrat* has been persistent in its attacks upon the Recorder's Court and its officers, at times rising to the pitch of charging upon Recorder Wilson and District Attorney Haven crimes against public justice which if sustained should place both of them at the bar for trial and sentence. That neither of them has been the sufferer from these charges, always made more by insinuation than with directness and detail, seems a sufficient proof that the foundation in fact has been lacking.

In the *Democrat* of Monday morning an editorial of some length, and possessed of most characteristic features, closed with the following paragraph:

Recorder Wilson is represented as insinuating what he knows to be false, that the present administration protects gamblers. If he knows of any gamblers in this city it is his duty to have them brought to justice, and he criminates himself when he insinuates that there are any such. If there are no gamblers, then he has insinuated a falsehood. He can take either horn of the dilemma he pleases.

Whether the article in question was intentionally to preface and prejudice in a trial set down in the Recorder's Court for yesterday, we leave our readers to imagine. The case itself in its developments incident to the progress of the hearing, we have deemed of sufficient importance to present in full as reported verbatim for our columns.

The case of the People *vs.* John G. Belange, who was indicted at the April term last for keeping a gaming house in the city, came up and was disposed of in the following manner:

It will be remembered that Belange was indicted at the same term with George Trussell and others. Belange at the time left the city and went to Milwaukee; but having some business to attend to here, came forward and gave bail in the sum of $500; was defaulted, and at the present term Belange appeared and plead guilty. The counsel of Belange claimed that the defendant kept his gambling room with the knowledge of the present Mayor, and with an understanding that if complaint should be made against him he was first to be notified; and if *arrested* would have a friend "in Court;" and that this arrangement was made upon consideration that Belange and the other gamblers would make up a pony purse to be *used* to secure the election of the present Mayor. The Court said he would hear any proof that might be offered.

The defendant then proceeded to produce the following testimony:

TESTIMONY OF C. R. BARKER.

CHARLES R. BARKER, called by the defendant, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by Mr. Willard.—Do you know Mr. Belange?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Barny Nellis?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know a man they call John Wentworth?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is Mr. Wentworth the present Mayor of this city, elected at the last municipal election?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State whether you were the bearer of any message or overtures from Mr. Wentworth to Mr. Nellis in regard to the election?

A.—I was.

Q.—State what it was?

A.—Mr. Wentworth and I had a conversation in regard to it; he asked me why the gamblers were down on him; he understood they were going for Gurnee; I told him I didn't know why there down on him; he said he never troubled the gamblers, and he didn't intend to trouble them unless there were complaints made against them, and if there were complaints made against them, why he should give them notice, and if they didn't get out of the way, why, of course, he should do his duty.

By Mr. Willard.—If they didn't take up their traps and walk it was their own fault?

A.—Yes, sir.

THE COURT—Wait a moment! He said he didn't intend to trouble gamblers unless there were complaints made against them, and then what?

A.—Then he would give them notice of the complaints before he proceeded to do his duty—before he disturbed them. He wished me to go and see them and inform them of the fact that he had just told me; that if he was elected Mayor—

[Witness was interrupted for a moment by a jury returning with their verdict.]

THE COURT—You had got as far as that he wanted you to go and see these gentlemen?

A.—Yes, sir. He wanted me to tell them what I have just stated—that if he was elected Mayor, he would not trouble them unless there were complaints made against them—or until notice was given him that such complaints had been made. I went to Mr. Nellis and talked with him and asked him to talk to some others. I thought he had as much influence with them as anybody. I saw Mr. Nellis at Doty's billiard room.

THE COURT.—Why did you go to Mr. Nellis?

A.—I went to him because I knew he was keeping a room at the time and that he would have as much influence as others.

THE COURT.—Keeping what kind of a room?

A.—A gambling room. I said to him what Mr. Wentworth had said to me to say to him. He told me he would; that he would talk with the others of the same profession, and he would let me know what they would say. That is what Mr. Nellis told me. He said they had raised some money for the purpose of assisting in the election of Gurnee, and they had paid it into the treasury of the other party.

THE COURT.—*They*—who?

A.—The gamblers; they had paid it in already; [Laughter]; they had raised money and paid it into the treasury of the Democratic party to assist in the election of Mr. Gurnee; [Renewed laughter]; they felt pretty confident Mr. Gurnee would be elected; I tried to persuade him that he was mistaken; he said then he would see the other men in his profession and let me know what they said; I think I had some conversation with one or two others, but not of any account; I think it was the next day, or rather I think it was the evening of the same day that I spoke to him in the morning that I met Barney Nellis again; he took me out to one side and questioned me pretty sharply; he questioned me pretty closely in regard to what I had told him; he seemed to rather doubt Mr. Wentworth's doing what he promised; he said he would like an interview with Mr. Wentworth himself; I told him I would see Mr. Wentworth, and would let him know whether he would see him or not; I saw Mr. Wentworth and told him what was said by Mr. Nellis; he said he did'nt want to see him; Mr. Wentworth said he did'nt want to see them himself; he said he would send Mr. Geo. W. Gage to them.

THE COURT—Did he give any reason why he did not want to see them himself?

A.—Well, yes; he said if anything came up afterwards, he didn't want to be known in the matter; that was his reason; [laughter]; he said he would send Mr. Gage to them, and he thought Mr. Gage and I could fix it, and they would be satisfied that he meant what he said.

MR. HAVEN—I suppose, Your Honor, that perhaps this jury would like to get something to eat; it is now between one and two o'clock.

THE COURT—This will only be a moment; go on. That he and you could fix it?

A.—Yes, sir; well, I saw Mr. Nellis afterwards and he said Mr. Gage had talked with him, and he presumed it was all right; at any rate, they had gone in and made a pool.

THE COURT—Wait! What is that?

A.—Mr. Gage had talked to him, and he guessed it would be all right, and consequently they had gone in and made a pool.

THE COURT—A pool?

A.—Yes, sir, and had paid over the money, I think, to Mr. Gage, but I would not swear to that.

THE COURT—Did he say anything about the amount?

A.—Well, he said there was a hundred dollars came out of their concern—their room.

THE COURT—Whose room was that?

A.—Mr. Belange's and Mr. Barney Nellis's and somebody else, I don't know, but I guess George Trussell, I don't know George Trussell, but Mr. Belange, the defendant, Barney Nellis and somebody else. He said Mr. Belange paid fifty dollars, and he, Barney, paid twenty-five dollars, and made up the hundred from their rooms. I think that was the way he told me.

THE COURT—What else?

A.—Well, that's all I know about it.

THE COURT—Do you know yourself anything about the money being paid?

A.—No farther than that Mr. Gage told me he had raised some money—nothing else.

THE COURT—Do you want to ask anything else, Mr. Willard?

MR. WILLARD.—Well, sir, I propose to have Mr. Belange's statement.

MR. HAVEN.—I would like to know what "pool" is; it is something I don't understand.

THE WITNESS.—It is different sums of money all put into one pile.

MR. WILLARD.—And paid for the benefit of that election—that is what "pool" means.

THE COURT—He said they made a pool and raised a hundred dollars; that shows what it means, don't it?

MR. HAVEN—Yes, sir, I think I understand.

THE COURT—(to Mr. Willard.) Well, swear Mr. Belange, if you want to.

TESTIMONY OF J. G. BELANGE.

J. G. BELANGE—being duly sworn, was examined by Mr. Willard, as follows:

Q.—You are the defendant in this case, I believe?

A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Are you the same individual spoken of by Mr. Barker, as being connected with Barney Nellis?

A.—Well, yes, I suppose so.

THE COURT—Were you connected with Barney Nellis in this sporting house, as you call it?

A.—Well, yes, sir, I had a slight interest, I think. [Laughter.]

Q.—State whether you know from your own knowledge, or from the books of the concern, whether this money Mr. Barker speaks of was paid?

A.—Well, sir, I could not state any further than what Mr. Nellis told me when I came here.

Q.—I ask you whether you ever accounted for it in the business of the concern?

A.—Yes, sir; I have.

THE COURT—How much?

A.—I think it was fifty dollars; I would not be sure, but it was in that neighborhood, I think.

THE COURT—Fifty dollars for what?

A.—For services, or rather I understood to be to help elect Mr. Wentworth; it was applied to that purpose; that is the way I understood it; all I know about, I got from Mr. Nellis; I was not here at the time.

THE COURT—Did you account for it yourself on the books of the concern?

A.—Yes, sir; it was charged to me; at least that was what he said—that he had charged me with fifty dollars.

Q.—You stood it like a man, I suppose?

A.—Yes, sir; I have to stand all such things when forced to.

Q.—What was the whole amount paid by your concern into the pool?

A.—I don't know that I could state that fact; I understood Mr. Nellis to say that our part would be one hundred dollars.

THE COURT—That is, your concern put a hundred dollars into the "pool?"

A.—That's what I understood, or something in that shape.

Q.—Is it true that the books of the concern show you charged with fifty dollars?

A.—Yes, sir; the whole hundred was charged to the house.

THE COURT—Have you ever, since that time, been troubled by the police in your business?

MR. WILLARD—Or your perigrinations?

A.—Well, sir, we never have seen any about there, sir.

MR. HAVEN—When he gets through, I want to ask one or two questions.

COURT—Ask them.

Q.—Was this indictment found before or after the election?

MR. WILLARD—The indictment shows of itself, it was after the election.

MR. JOHN C. MILLER—It was when the George Trussell matter was up. That's what brought the case about.

THE CLERK (MR. FORREST)—The indictment was found on the 6th of April, 1860. The municipal election was March 10th.

MR. HAVEN—You stated, Mr. Belange, that you had not seen any of the police around there. Have you been running the institution since?

MR. WILLARD—That, I suppose, Mr. Haven, I must object to.

MR. BELANGE—That question I will answer some other time, if I am forced to. I will answer you now plainly, I have not, myself, if that will do you any good.

MR. HAVEN—You kept some books there, it seems. Have you had any returns from Chicago and Milwaukee?

A.—That I will answer some other time, if it is necessary.

MR. WILLARD—I do not suppose, your Honor, that it is necessary?

MR. HAVEN—Wait a minute; you say that is a novel proceeding. We have an indictment against this party, and a judgment for $500. I think it would be allowable to inquire what profits they have made, to find out whether the city is likely to be square or not?

COURT—You can ask him how much they have made.

MR. WILLARD—I suppose that is not legitimate subject of inquiry.

MR. BELANGE—Without asking, I would be willing to swear, sir, that the concern has not paid expenses since then.

MR. WILLARD—Has it paid expenses since the National Convention.

A—No, sir. The concern has not paid expenses since the National Convention.

MR. HAVEN—You made a pretty good haul then?

A—Well, that I won't say anything about. They were all good Republicans then, and I suppose had a right to contribute to the fund all they were a mind to.

MR. WILLARD—It was in the license that the National Convention should be the harvest.

JUDGE MORRIS—That was to be thrown in?

COURT—Do you want to make any argument, gentlemen?

MR. WILLARD—No, sir; only that I consider that one gambling institution is as good as another, and I count this a man who does it honestly and above board, paying his taxes, assessments, &c., having assurances that he would not be molested. This evidence shows beyond doubt that there were assurances from the foremost of the city authorities in the event of Wentworth's election, these men were not to be troubled. There is no evidence that this party has himself been engaged in the matter, any further than to furnish money to the bank; and although perhaps, it may not be a legal license under which they acted, yet it is a moral and equitable one so far as the city government is concerned, and I regret——

MR. HAVEN—Before Mr. Willard makes any argument here, I think it but just as Mr. Gage's name has been mentioned, that he should have an opportunity to make any statement that he desires to.

COURT—I think so, too.

MR. HAVEN—Mr. Gage is here, and I think it is but right. I do not know that Mr. Nellis is very sensitive on this subject, and I would like to have Mr. Nellis here.

COURT—So should I. Let a subpœna be sent.

MR. HAVEN—As we are to plead in bar here, I do not know but the Mayor ought to be brought here.

MR. WILLARD—As far as Mr. Nellis is concerned, you can prove no more by him than by Mr. Barker, or Mr. Belange.

GEORGE W. GAGE here came forward and was sworn.

MR. GAGE—What do you wish to know?

MR. HAVEN—I understood Mr. Gage, that you desired an opportunity to make an explanation.

MR. GAGE—I suppose if I am a witness in this case there is some point you wish to know in regard to it. I am ready to answer any questions.

MR. WILLARD—I have not called Mr. Gage.

MR. GAGE—My name was used in the testimony by Mr. Barker. I heard my name mentioned, and I wished an opportunity to testify what I know in regard to it.

MR. HAVEN—That is right.

THE COURT—So I think.

MR. GAGE.—I do not know what it has to do with this case, but I suppose it has some connection with it, or it would not have been brought in here. As to the conversation in regard to contributing money to the election of Mr. Wentworth, I have no objections to stating precisely what took place between Mr. Nellis and myself, and the parties who paid the money, and also the expressions made use of by Mr. Wentworth. I remember distinctly that Mr. Wentworth said that he would say no more to me than he would say on the stage at Metropolitan Hall. I used the argument to Mr. Nellis and his friends that it was probable that Mr. Wentworth would be elected and that it was better for them to have a friend at court than an enemy.

THE COURT—Wait a moment! Mr. Wentworth said he would say no more to you than he would say on the stage at Metropolitan Hall?

A.—He said those words.

A.—That probably Mr. Wentworth [to Mr. Nellis?] be elected, and they had better have a friend at court than an enemy. Mr. Wentworth had said most distinctly, as I understood, that if there was a violation of law, and they were complained of, he should proceed against them. He seemed to lay great stress in his conversation with me, which was about the only one I have had with him upon this subject within two years, that a gentleman gambler was not half as bad as those who "roped in," as he expressed it customers.

THE COURT.—Was not half as bad as those who were roped in.

A.—No, sir, those who were roping in the outsiders. He had not half as much fear of a gentleman gambler, as of those who were inveigling outsiders into gambling houses. I never represented anything different to Mr. Nellis, and let me say here, as to the money I received from Mr. Nellis, perhaps it would be better to say this: that after the conversation I had with Mr. Wentworth, I had a conversation with Mr. Nellis and Mr. Trussell, and another party, whom I do not now remember. I do not know that I ever knew his name. I think I did know his name at the time, but I never knew the man, and do not know him now, although I should recognize him if I saw him. I did not represent anything different then from what I have stated here. I did not say that Mr. Wentworth, if elected Mayor, would wink at the violation of law, because I had no assurances from him that he would do so; but I used the argument that probably he would be more friendly to those who were in favor of his election, than to those who were against him. I wanted to make votes. [Laughter.] After talking for some time, they proposed to give me for electioneering purp ses, one hundred dollars. I refused it then. I told them that before I received it, I wished to confer with Samuel Hoard, George W. Dole and Henry Howland, who were a committee, called the Campaign Committee. I told them what I had said to these parties. They said they saw no impropriety in my taking it and expending it for that purpose. The same parties whom I have mentioned said they had contributed to assist in the election of Mr. Gurnee, as testified to by Mr. Barker.

Q.—Anything else?

A.—I don't think of anything; it seems to me that that explains everything that can be of interest or value in regard to this case; I do not know of any other particular point that I can explain.

MR. WILLARD—Allow me to ask where was this interview?

A.—It was in my private office—the last interview.

Q.—Didn't you meet Barney Nellis on the sidewalk at or near the Tremont House, and tell him that you had been looking for him for two or three days, or had been looking for him?

A.—I refer now to the last interview, Mr. Willard; I had several interviews with Mr. Nellis.

Q.—At the time you had this interview in your private office was not Mr. Wentworth in the house?

A.—He might have been.

Q.—Didn't you go out of the room and consult with Mr. Wentworth during the consultation with these parties?

A.—No, sir, I did not; my only object in saying I would not receive the money was to consult with the Committee, which I went to see at once.

Q.—Was it not the understanding, either directly or indirectly, between yourself and Mr. Wentworth, that if they contributed towards the election he should be their friend at court?

A.—Never, sir, so far as the violation of law was concerned.—

Q.—[Interrupting.]—I did not ask you as to law; Mr. Wentworth has no connection with that gambling business any more than any other man; he cannot prosecute, or fine; but was there not an understanding that if they contributed they were to be favorably looked at, or, as you express it, "have a friend at Court."

A.—I had no information from Mr. Wentworth of that nature, except that in the course of conversation he made this remark: "I never had any difficulty, nor do I believe the community ever have with a gentlemanly gambler; but it is those parties that go outside and rope in outsiders for the purpose of deception and fraud, who are the only persons from whom there is any such danger;" in this conversation I urged the matter upon him; I was anxious for him to say something that could be represented favorable to his election; and I did get him to say all he ought to say, and I represented it to these gentlemen precisely as it was told to me.

Q.—Don't you know that Charley Barker had been to these men prior to your seeing him?

A.—I am pretty confident that I was at no interview between Mr. Barker and Mr. Nellis.

Q.—Didn't you go to these men on Mr. Wentworth's direction or solicitation?

A.—No, sir; I first suggested it to him.

Q.—Didn't he acquiesce in the suggestion?

A.—What suggestion?

Q.—You say you first suggested to Mr. Wentworth the idea of going to these men?

A.—I first suggested to Mr. Wentworth that I thought some votes might be obtained in that direction.

Q.—State whether this interview between yourself and Mr. Nellis, and this other man was with Mr. Wentworth's consent or procurement?

A.—I presume to say that Mr. Wentworth knew of my meeting them.

B.—Don't you know he did?

A.—I think he did. Yes.

Q.—Was not the idea held out by Mr. Wentworth or by you to them, as mediator, that if they would contribute, they would have a friend at court in the administration? Was not that idea carried to these parties, either by you or Mr. Wentworth, or by somebody else in your presence?

A.—I know it was my idea that it would be better for these gentlemen to have it understood that Mr. Wentworth went into office knowing they were friendly to his election, than for him to know they were against him.

Q.—Was it not talked between you and these parties at that interview with Mr. Nellis, that these other men had refused to contribute unless they could have the assurance of some responsible party that they did have a friend at court. They must have it from some grand mugwumpus of the concern—from close quarters—from the committee?

A.—I was not on the committee?

Q.—Was it not talked up between you in that private interview, that they required to have this assurance, whatever it was, from headquarters, if you please, or as near the house as they could get without getting behind it?

A.—I do not know what Mr. Nellis' impression was; Mr. Nellis had the conversation pretty much much to himself; he and I did most of the talking, and I really do not remember that any expression was made use of by myself that would lead him to suppose that in case of complaint being made against him, or any other party, that the Mayor would place himself in a position to connive at the defence of these parties; this might have been the understanding, and perhaps it was talked up between myself and Mr. Nellis, that in case a complaint was made against him, the party complained of might be arrested in due process, without being locked up in jail, or something of that nature; but that he would for one moment hesitate to proceed against them was never represented to me by Mr. Wentworth, nor did I ever so represent to Mr. Nellis.

Q.—Was it not represented to Mr. Nellis or these parties, either by you or Mr. Wentworth, or somebody else in your presence, that in case they did contribute it should be so, and did not Mr. Nellis insist that he wanted the assurance that the thing was to be as talked of, from some party near the throne—some responsible party?

A.—In no way did Mr. Nellis ask of me anything more than to be fairly treated; he said that was all that he wanted.

Q.—Was it not understood and talked between you, that in case complaints were made, they should be from respectable parties before they were noticed; and they should have due notice, and be fairly dealt with?

A.—Mr. Wentworth said distinctly that if complaints were made against any of the parties he should proceed against them.

Q.—Don't you know that Mr. Wentworth could not arrest or fine those parties for gambling?

A.—I knew nothing about that; I supposed he was to be the executive officer of the city, and could take cognizance of crime.

Q.—Didn't you know that the Mayor could not issue process, or impose fine or imprison?

A.—I did not stop to consider.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Nellis tell you that without your assurance he would not do anything; or that he had no confidence in Wentworth?

A.—He told me he had no confidence in Mr. Wentworth.

Q.—Did he not tell you that he had confidence in you?

A.—He said if I promised him anything he supposed I would endeavour to perform it.

Q.—Well, the money was paid, wan't it George?

A.—Yes, sir.

MR. WILLARD.—That is all.

MR. GAGE—I wish to say here, as it has gone so far, that immediately after Mr. Wentworth's election, the trouble arose with Mr. Trussell. Mr. Trussell came to me at once, as a party who had conversed with him in regard to what I knew. He said he knew enough to know the fellow ought to be in the penitentiary—that no matter what I might say, he said he knew enough to know that the other party in that establishment ought to suffer the penalty of the law for what he had done, and they would too, so far as he could bring it about. That was within a week after his election.

Q.—I will ask you further, though I don't know as it cuts any figure in this case, what he said about Trussell. I have no doubt he went back on his friends after election. I will ask you whether you do not know some of the parties he made that remark about having been in his employ as private detectives?

A.—No, sir, I do not.

[The witness was here dismissed and the counsel announced that he had no further evidence to present.]

THE COURT—Mr. Haven, if you or Mr. Willard want to press upon the mind of the Court any arguments upon this moral question, or the question of this moral license, you can do so.

MR. WILLARD—I don't know that I do, your Honor. I think that I have established all that I ought to. I do not regard the question as one that requires any argument.

THE COURT—Well, Mr. Belange, I might as well dispose of this now as at any other time.

[The prisoner, Belange, here rose up and presented himself at the Bar of the Court to receive his sentence.]

THE COURT—In this place you speak of, admitting what has been done there, were you in connection with Mr. Nellis?

THE PRISONER—There have been some two or three parties concerned in the matter. When the concern was first opened there were some three or four. Mr. Daniels was the father of it.

THE COURT—Now, Mr. Belange, I presume from the evidence that has been introduced, that you were considered by the city authorities to belong to the gentlemanly class of men.

THE PRISONER—Well.

THE COURT—That you had a place for gentlemen to divide what they had. I should suppose so from the evidence.

THE PRISONER—Well, sir, I have never as long as I have kept the place, done anything different. I allow nobody in the house but those capable of superintending and taking care of themselves—capable of being their own guardians, and taking care of themselves.

THE COURT—Yet the payment of money, as you must know, as you are an intelligent man, on the part of any of these gambling houses to elect anybody Mayor, with the understanding that they shall run these gambling houses with impunity, is not legal. If there is a man, Mayor of this city, who is base enough to make any such statement, or any such agreement, with gamblers, you ought not, as gentlemen gamblers, so far debase yourselves as to hold any communication with such functionary. It is worse, a hundred times worse, than your gambling, and I say it, willing that anybody should know it, that while I am opposed to gambling, and think it is one of the worst of practices, and ruins more people if possible than stealing or any other vice, yet as was said here, you, "gentlemen gamblers," are gentlemen compared with the man who, occupying or aspiring to an official position, seeks to obtain funds you procure through these gambling houses, to promote him to a public position. I do not know but it is true that this money which was obtained for the purposes of this election may have been obtained from some gentlemen. It is possible, but as for you, Mr. Belange, this is in point of fact the third time that you have been here. Now, you are an intelligent kind of a man, and so is Barney Nellis so far as I know him, and I have seen him on the street. I want you now to distinctly understand that no matter whether it is from the Mayor of this city, or anybody else on the face of the earth, you receive the assurance that you may run this establishment of this kind, as long as you keep it nicely and gentlemanly, and until somebody complains of you, and then you shall then, as one of the witnesses, Mr. Barker, states, of this complaint, before you are troubled, if you ever attempt to make an argument like this in your defence again, you need never a second time introduce it here as an excuse for keeping this gambling house. I do not blame Charley Barker there for being offended that you would not take his word for this; that you wanted somebody else; that you wanted this authority to come from some higher source; some one nearer the throne than Charley was; and the Mayor did not, of course, want to speak himself, because as one of the witnesses says, it might come up hereafter against him. I do not blame Mr. Nellis either; I will not consider it anything against your character here that you know Mr. Nellis, and that Mr. Nellis did not havy any confidence in the word of man who could agree to take such money for the purpose of electing himself. I think that is rather commendable in Nellis—rather commendable.—[Laughter.] The man had a right to say so, and ought to have credit for it. I believe myself that in everything in this world there is such a thing as offset. I believe in the doctrine of offsets. It may be that the inhabitants of the city of Chicago are in favor of placing such a man in office upon the money of gamblers, for which these gamblers have assurances that give them good reason to believe that they will be treated gentlemanly—treated kindly—and never interfered with, unless it is done in some polite way, and then to be notified.—It is true in regard to this man Trussell, that after the Prosecuting Attorney here had been after him for a long time, and had the evidence against him, the Mayor told Mr. Gage he was a dreadful fellow, and ought to be in the Penitentiary.

But I am glad of one thing—that the Mayor of the city, having received your money for the purpose of electing himself, has thus far kept his word, and that you have not seen one of those gentlemen with stars on about your concern. But I can tell you one thing; after exposing this matter, having introduced it here as a reason why you should not be punished, you may expect to see the stars around there pretty soon. You will certainly see there directly, and I advise you that you have nothing to do with this establishment, that you do not go near it; because these stars will be standing around there all the time. Barney, it is true, has not come here. He may run the concern, perhaps, and these fellows will treat him kindly, because he has not told. But this is the last time; I want to do everything which it is my duty to do; but I can assure you, Mr. Belange, that while I hold this place, I shall never disgrace any "gentlemen gamblers" who have arrangements with the city to run their gambling houses, by sending to any city Bridewell, where that city government has any control. [Laughter.] Never. That is not my duty.

I have some doubt whether it is a gentlemanly business myself; I have really some doubt of it; but under the circumstances of this case, I will remember that you have already paid a considerable sum. It has not, it is true, exactly gone into the city treasury, but it has gone ground in that direction. We are all in favor of "economy." [Laughter.] All of us in this city are in favor of economy. But you, having paid this, not exactly into the city treasury, though the "pool" went somewhere in that direction, I shall this time consider that in fixing your punishment. But certainly, never trust me again on that subject.

In this instance, I shall fine you to the extent of the law, one hundred dollars and costs; and I beg you, if you have any regard for yourself or Barney Nellis, never make a similar arrangement with a similar person.

After some further remarks in regard to the fine, costs, &c., by the Court and District-Attorney, the prisoner paid his fine ($100) over to the Sheriff, and was discharged.

Second Philharmonic Concert.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society, which was given on Monday evening last, deserves a more especial notice. At an early hour Bryan Hall was filled with a most select and appreciative audience, and precisely at 8 o'clock Mr. Balatka was on his stand, and opened the concert with the overture to "Robespierre," a punctuality which we commend to other concert-givers. This overture is a most effective musical picture of revolutionary times, which reaches its climax in the happy introduction of the Marseillaise Hymn. The too high temperature of the Hall, by raising the pitch of the wind and lowering that of the string instruments marred u happily the effect of this composition beyond the control of the performers. The same effect was much felt in the succeeding pieces. The Tenor Solo by Mr. Mauss was very creditable. One of the great features of the evening was the concerto by Chopin, performed by Mr. Paul Becker, a most elegant composition, full of originality and peculiar effects, and of which it is said, that only Clara Schumann was capable of rendering it in the composers characteristic style. Mr. Becker's rendition of this most difficult work was really classic, and elicited the heartiest applause. A more powerful instrument would have been desirable. The choruses from "Elijah" and "Lohengrin" sung correctly, but seemingly with little animation and spirit. The soprano in the terzetto to Elijah deserves praise. The ever pleasing allegretto to the eighth symphony was heartily encored. Miss Anna Fessel, possessed of a voice of remarkable power, sang the pleasing aria to "Gemma di Vergy" with good effect, and though the control of all the finer nuances is only a prerogative of the greatest singers, yet Miss Fessel proved herself equal to our best sopranos here. This concert by introducing some new classic gems, has been true to the object of the Philharmonic Society, to raise the standard of musical art in our city, and we look forward with high expectation to the next concert, which is announced to come off about the middle of next month.

☞ Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-6t

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Giffard's Injector.

Messrs. Higgins, Mowry & Co., say there is no exclusive agency in this city for the sale of Giffard's Injector. The following are extracts from our *Contract* with William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia, the makers of the Injector:

"We will make you our sale agents for the sale of Giffards Injector in your section. * * "This arrangement not to preclude us from *selling* in your section, should we consider it necessary so to do; but we should make no effort to do so, and shall endeavor to direct the trade into your hands." * * * * * * "All sales made by us to other parties will be at *list prices*, terms *cash*, delivered at our works, packing and hauling in addition, excepting only to machinists, those in the trade who buy to sell again." * * * "in which case we will make a discount of — per cent."

We suppose it is true that Higgins, Mowry & Co., may "buy to sell again" as well as others. We had not supposed that that they, by that means, became *agents*. But of this we leave your readers to judge, with the single remark that we can sell Messrs. Higgins, Mowry & Co., and all other dealers or machinists, as low as they can buy of the manufacturers.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & Co., Agents, 181 Lake street.

GIFFARD INJECTOR.—*Messrs. Editors:* In your notice in to-day's TRIBUNE of the "Giffard Injector," you are in error in stating that there is an exclusive agency in this city for the sale of them. We take this method of doing ourselves justice by informing you that we are also agents for the sale of the Injector.

HIGGINS, MOWRY & Co., 205 Randolph street.

A POOR CLERK ANSWERED.—*Messrs. Editors:* —My attention has been called to a communication in your paper of December 15th, headed as above. In reply, I would inform all that the free writing school is free to all members of the Mechanics' Institute, their families and apprentices. All others are charged $1 for the course. The next meeting is held at the Institute on Thursday evening of this week.

H. D. FRENCH, Sec. C. M. Inst.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

☞ Gas Fixtures, New Goods and New Styles—prices to suit the times, at H. M. Wilmarth's, 78 South Clark street. dec19-12t

☞ Use Glycerine Lotion for chapped hands. Sold by Sargent, corner of State and Randolph streets.

☞ An endless variety of Holiday Goods, new and rare, will be found at Bowen Brothers, 72 Lake street. dec19-2t

☞ G. M. Harvey has just received a splendid lot of Oval Gilt Frames for Photographs and Oil Paintings, which for richness and beauty are not equaled in the city. Call at 117 Lake street, over Messrs. Hoard & Hoes Jewelry Store, and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as these frames will be sold at the lowest possible rates at retail or at wholesale.

BRONCHITIS.—Rev. Daniel Wise, late editor of *Zion's Herald*, speaks of Brown's Troches in the following terms: We make it a rule never to recommend a medical nostrum in our columns; but having found "Brown's Bronchical Troches" beneficial in a diseased state of the throat, we suspend our rule in their favor, believing that we do our clerical brethren a real favor in calling their attention to them. They are of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness, produced by colds. When the vocal organs are out of tune, they are indispensable to the public speaker. Sold by all Druggists.

PHILLIST FOLLIST.—Soup can be made from bone, but not bone from soup. Neither can good Kerosene be made by mixing Camphene and poor Coal Oil. Thus mixed it has queer symptoms—sort of a tendency to fly off, let itself loose, regardless of consequences, as illustrated a day or two since, at 442 South Clark street. A man disfigured for life by this villainous compound called Kerosene.—*That* man hereafter will buy his Kerosene where he *knows* he gets the genuine unadulterated Downer's. The cost brought so great but that we can sell the BEST at the price of the second [illegible]. The number is 122 Clark street, at Noble's Non-Explosive Lamp and Oil Emporium.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES FOR A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—A very appropriate testimonial of a father to his daughter, a son to his mother, a husband to his wife, a brother to his sister, or a church to its pastor. This is a life-time gift of more value than gold. Geo. R. Chittenden, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, 167 and 169 Lake street. dec19-12t

SEAMAN'S BENEFIT BALL.—The first annual Ball of the Seaman's Benevolent Society will come off at the Public Hall, in Lind Block, on Friday evening the 21st inst. The express object of this gathering, which the managers will strive to render a pleasant and agreeable affair, is to raise funds to purchase a Library for the use of said Society. It is hoped the benevolent will lend a helping hand. The members of the Society will be punctual at the meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings. Tickets $1.00 to be had at the Hall. Refreshments provided at the building.

R. PRINDIVILLE, WM. P. CARDWELL, P. MCGUIRE, JOHN MCNEALEY, JOHN KNIGHT, HENRY DEAL, Managers.

Chicago, Dec. 14, 1860. 4t-d h

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 33 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

☞ All should not fall to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly

DIED.

Of Consumption, in the 23d year of her age, at San Antonio, Texas, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Dr. Martin Slocum, formerly of this city, eldest daughter of Dr. D. S. Smith, of Chicago.

Yesterday, Dec. 18th, at the residence of her brother, 273 North Wells street, Miss JANE HANNA, aged 40 years.

Funeral to-day at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

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A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 192 Lake street, corner of Wells.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. CHAS. L. NOBLE, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS Of every description.

LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.

I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the Downer Kerosene Oil Company.

No. 122 CLARK STREET.

SECESSION! SECESSION!! FROM FORMER PRICES.

Cloaks for the Holidays AT POSITIVE REDUCTIONS.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!! TO BUY Zephyr Hoods, Gaiters, Mittens, Etc., Etc., OF A. G. DOWNS & CO., No. 150 Lake Street No. 150

LOST—A Skeleton Safe Key.—The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at this office.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 68 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—To Exchange five Lots in Chicago and five Lots in Milwaukee for a small stock of goods or saleable personal property. Also, 240 acres good prairie land in 40 acre tracts, within 125 miles of Chicago. Address Box 3402, Chicago Post Office. de19-d6t-1w

WANTED—A small Furnished House until April 1st or longer, in a respectable neighborhood, for a gentleman and wife without children. Any one having such a house can hear of a good tenant by addressing "A. D.," Box 434 Post Office, Chicago. de19x2t

BRACELET FOUND, which the owner can have by applying at 38 South Water street. de19x3t

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR, MADE FOR AND SOLD BY L. A. BEEBE, 155 South Canal Street, Chicago, Ill., P. O. BOX 1932.

This machine consists of all the parts necessarily combined in a PERFECT CORN SHELLER AND CLEANER which are a Sheller and a Fan, a complete set of Sieves, a Bagging Elevator and a Cob-carrier. Each of these parts is very capacious and the whole is so arranged as to form a Beautiful Compact Machine.

The Sheller is made by special contract under the Reading's Patent, but it differs materially from the Reading's Sheller as it is so constructed as to avoid all wedging or crushing of the corn and consequently a great waste of power.

With this Machine from two to six horses only are required to shell, clean and bag from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels per day.

Price of Complete Machine, $125.00.

☞ Send for a Circular.

WHY HAVE A COUGH? WHEN ONE BOTTLE OF DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP will cure it instanter!

What use in waiting when it always cures?

Try it, and you will rejoice in having escaped the danger of CONSUMPTION. no29-3m-net

GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN AT TOMLINSON'S, No. 91 Randolph Street No. 91

We invite attention to our stock of JUVENILE BOOKS, Selected expressly for the HOLIDAY TRADE. Being the largest assortment of BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG Ever offered in Chicago.

As we give special attention to this branch of the Book Trade, those in want of children's Books will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. WM. TOMLINSON, 91 Randolph st., Second door east from Dearborn st. de19-d6t-1t

REMOVAL.

We are now removing our stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C., From the store occupied by us at 72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs. To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms, NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET, Where we shall be happy to see our old friends, and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers. BOWEN BROTHERS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR CHILDREN, FOR SALE AT KEEN'S BOOKSTORE.

ALLWORTH BOOKS, ROLLO BOOKS, LUCY BOOKS, FRANKLIN AND ALICE STORIES, UNCLE GEORGE'S STORIES, YOUNG FOLKS LIBRARY.

Mayne Reid's Stories for Boys.

YOUNG FUR TRADERS, ROBINSON CRUSOE, SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON, NIGHT CAP STORIES, WAR TIGER, WHITE ELEPHANT, BOY'S TOY MAKER, FLORENCE STORIES, Glen Morris Stories, Famous Boys, and how they became Great Men, WOMEN OF WORTH, a book for Girls.

ABBOT'S AMERICAN HISTORIES FOR YOUTH.

Oakland Stories, Sunny Side Stories, Aunt Mary's Stories, Father Brighthope's Stories, Peter Parley's Library of Stories.

And a large assortment of Juvenile Books, suited to all ages.

PAPER DOLLS, PAPER SOLDIERS, PAPER FIREMEN, PAPER FURNITURE.

Fifty Varieties of Games for Children.

Picture Puzzles, Linen Picture Books, Block Alphabets, Children's Stereoscopes, Colored Toy Books.

Call early before the rush of Christmas Week begins and make your selections while it can be done with comfort and care.

W. B. KEEN, Bookseller and Stationer, de19-d4t 148 LAKE STREET

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Christmas Presents AND FINE FANCY GOODS AT COST. 124 - - - - Lake Street - - - - 124

CONSISTING OF LADIES AND GENTS TOILET CASES, LADIES AND GENTS DRESSING " Rosewood, Mahogany and Papier-Mache WRITING DESKS.

Morocco and Russia Leather Bags, Reticules and Furnished Morocco Bags, Berlin Wire, Morocco and Kid Purses.

GOOD BOXES, GOOD STANDS, TOILET BOXES, CARD-RECEIVERS.

ENGLISH OAK AND EBONY JEWEL CASES, PAPIER MACHE AND ROSEWOOD JEWEL "

Cigar Cases in Shell, Cigar Cases in Ivory, Cigar Cases in Morocco.

PEARL AND PEARL INLAID CARD CASES, SHELL AND SHELL INLAID CARD CASES, PEARL AND SHELL PORTEMONNAIS, SILVER AND IVORY PORTEMONNAIS, GILT AND MOROCCO PORTEMONNAIS,

And the finest assortment of STEEL GOODS To be found in the city, comprising Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Tuck Combs, Shawl Pins, Buckles, Slides, Pins, &c., AGATE AND SCOTCH PEBLE SHAWL PINS, PARTY AND OPERA FANS, In Pearl, Ivory, Gilt and Sandall Wood Stick.

DRESS GARTERS, All Colors, Kinds, Qualities and Prices.

LUBIN'S & BAZIN'S Celebrated Extracts, Pomades and Cosmetics.

ROGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S FINE CUTLERY.

CORAL BEADS, WAX AND AMBER BEADS,

And a general assortment of Cloth, Hair, Nail and Hat Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fine Toilet Soaps, &c., &c.

GEORGE A. WHEELER, Assignee.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The subscribers will have ready for the Holidays a large assortment of the different varieties of CAKE, MACAROONS, KISSES, &c., Comprising in part as follows: ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKE, PLAIN FRUIT CAKE, POUND CAKE, ORNAMENTED POUND CAKE, WHITE CAKE, PLAIN WHITE CAKE, JELLY CAKE, RAISIN CAKE, COCOA-NUT MACAROONS, ALMOND MACAROONS, KISSES MACAROONS.

Also, a large supply of small fancy Cakes, including the old fashioned New Year's Cake, printed with new designs. A call from our friends and the public is solicited. G. KENDALL, SONS & CO., 21 Washington street, cor. Dearborn.

Auction Sales.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Regular Wednesday's Sales OF FURNITURE, &c., &c. This morning, at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. On Thursday, Dec. 20th, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., &c. AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Elegant Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Furniture, of every kind, FOR PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DININGROOM, At Auction.

Also, 75 finished and unfinished Bedsteads, with a great variety of Housekeeping Good, will be sold in our second-story salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, on THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 20th, at 9 1-2 o'clock. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF Choice European OIL PAINTINGS, At Auction. BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

This WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19th, at 7 o'clock P. M., at our salesroom, No. 82 Lake Street,

We will continue the sale of a large and splendid collection of Oil Paintings; which have been selected with great care, and on the most favorable occasions, in France and Germany, during the past year, and imported directly by Mr. L. A. TOLMAN, comprising valuable original Pictures by eminent Artists, and fine copies of some of the most celebrated Pictures, by old masters, now in the different galleries of Europe.

Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures, life-size; Historical Subjects; Conversational pieces; Architectural and Street Views in different European cities; Cattle Pieces; Marine Views; Game; Fruit and Flower Pieces; Landscapes, &c., with a great variety of size and style, subject and finish, and which it is believed, will be found worthy the attention of persons of taste.

The Gallery will be open to ladies and gentlemen from 9 o'clock A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M., every day until the closing of the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

FOURTH ANNUAL Catalogue Christmas Sale at Auction OF FRENCH FANCY GOODS, BOHEMIAN WARE, FRENCH CHINA, BRONZES, PARIAN STATUETTES, SILVER PLATED WARE, AND ORMOLU GOODS.

We will sell, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, December 21st, at 7 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 82 Lake street, an invoice of French Fancy Goods, comprising an extensive variety of articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Also, a large invoice of Bohemian Ware, comprising many articles of great beauty and value.

Also, one of the largest and finest assortments of Silver-Plated Goods ever opened in this city for public sale, and is from one of the first manufacturers in the United States, together with a large collection of Parian Figures, Bronzes, French Pictures, &c., &c., the whole comprising one of the finest assortments ever arranged for sale in this city.

The above goods will be ready for exhibition to the public on Friday morning, December 21st, at 10 A. M. The above goods are sent to us with instructions to sell without reserve for cash. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House.

FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.

DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM.

☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.

Engagement of the distinguished American Tragedian, Mr. J. B. ROBERTS.

WEDNESDAY Evening, Dec. 19th, will be presented for the third time in Chicago, the great romantic legendary drama from the German of Goethe, entitled FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

Mephistophiles ... Mr. J. B. Roberts.

Other characters by the entire company.

Every care has been taken in the production of this beautiful spectacular drama. Entire new scenery by J. W. Wright. New and novel mechanical effects by D. Pratte. In order to give superb effect to the magnificent tableaux, the Manager has procured, at a great expense, the apparatus for manufacturing the wonderful Drummond Light, which will be used for the first time in this city.

To conclude with the Farce of SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

☞ In preparation for the Holidays, a Grand Fairy Extravaganza, with new and gorgeous scenery.

NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

The Annual Celebration of the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY, OF CHICAGO, Will take place at the TREMONT HOUSE, On Friday, December 21st, BY A BANQUET, FOLLOWED BY A BALL.

Every preparation will be made to secure the entire success of both these distinct features of the occasion. Dinner at 5 P. M. precisely. Dancing to commence at 8 1-2 P. M.

Tickets for Gentleman & Lady to Banquet and Ball	$5.00
" " Banquet	2.00
" " Ball	3.00
Single tickets to the banquet	1.00

Select music will be in attendance.

Tickets may be obtained of the Treasurer, of the Managers, or at the Tremont House.

Managers: F. W. BURNHAM, S. B. PERRY, JOHN TYRRELL, E. G. L. FAXON, C. H. DYER, MERRILL LADD, H. E. SARGENT, U. H. CROSBY, T. W. WADSWORTH, Treasurer.

THE BALL OF THE SEASON.

The First Union Ball of the Tailors' Chartered Fraternal Society will be held at Metropolitan Hall on Monday Evening, Dec. 31st, 1860.

Tickets can be had at McNally's Book Store, also at T. P. Knowles' (late Wells) Boot and Shoe Store, under the Hall. Music by the Great Western Band, and Supper furnished by Mr. May. PER ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES, Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860, AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Prof. A. J. UPSON, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Prof. C. OSCANYAN, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. A. L. STONE.

Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.

Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee. HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.

Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its Acoustics and General Appointments.

It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.

The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.

Ample ingress and egress—20 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.

The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris; also the Presidents to Lincoln, inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.

There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.

Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN, Office in the Building.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Now open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.—A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Gordon's Hard Metal Gold Plated Needle-Threader and Crochet combined. It is "a perfect little beauty;" very cheap, and indispensable to every lady's work-basket. Retail price, 25 cents. A liberal discount to the Trade. H. GORDON, 405 South Clark street, room 8. Post Office Box 3731, Chicago, Ill.

R. H. STEWART & CO'S Premium Chemical Erasive Soap, took the first premium at the World's Fair in London, where every hundred different kinds were on exhibition. After a trial of three years [illegible] for sale at the [illegible]

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!—We offer unusual inducements to families on the most liberal terms. We will sell our celebrated German Soap, and White Chemical Soap at the wholesale price if ordered by the box, and will deliver it to any part of the city. This is a great saving. Apply to our Factory, [illegible]

LOST—A small Black-and-Tan Terrier Dog, on Friday, the 14th inst., from 120 West Monroe street. Had on a red and white collar. Any person returning the same will receive a liberal reward.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 19, 1860.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE!

There is not a day in which we do not receive letters from well meaning but timid friends asking What Shall be Done? We have endeavored, once or twice, to answer this frequently propounded inquiry; but as it still continues we reply again, as before, NOTHING! What can be done by the Republicans? we ask in turn. They do not want to secede and break up the government. They do not want any amendments to the Constitution; or if in their opinion any are necessary for the maintenance of the rights of citizens of the North, when in the South, they do not ask for them now. They have no concessions to offer—no bargains to make. They propose to submit to the Constitution as it is, to abide by its compromises, to execute the laws in all sections of the country, and to protect all citizens in their constitutional rights. They stand on safe, sound, conservative, and eminently national ground. Will any one tell us where, if that be abandoned, we shall find refuge—where the country can be rallied for the support of the Union, if not on the platform that the people have approved? The nation has just repudiated Douglasism by a majority that tells its own story, and the dogmas of the Breckinridge men, by majorities twice or thrice as great. Do we believe that the people of this Republic are fools and do not know what they want—that they vote to-day, and before the ballots are counted out, repent of their act because South Carolina blusters or Alabama fumes? If they are sane and earnest men, why insult them in the hour of triumph, by insisting that they shall, under a threat, adopt and incorporate into the Constitutions either of the two political systems that they have voted down?

No, friends, nothing is to be done except to stand firm, to use conciliatory but decided language to all who are dissatisfied with the result at which the people have arrived; to insist upon the preservation of the Constitution and the Union at all hazards; and to encourage in each other the cultivation of the sentiment and idea of liberty, in obedience to the restraints and limitations of law. That's all; and if we do that with an united and declared purpose, this secession blast will soon blow out, not without having redounded greatly to the glory of the Republican cause, and the progress of freedom in the land.

That's the ground on which we stand, and where we intend to remain. It is that which the Republican party occupies today; and as sure as God is just, it cannot abandon it without being demoralized and destroyed. We beg all compromisers who have set about neutralizing the people's verdict, either by agreement among parties, by acts of Congress, or tinkering the Constitution, to count us out of their arrangements.

EXPECTED EFFECTS.

It is proposed by Mr. John Cochrane of New York, among others, to restore the Missouri Compromise line and extend it to the eastern boundary of California, and to amend the Constitution in such a way that all territory south of that line shall, not *may*, be slave territory. This proposition is now most earnestly advocated by those who were the fiercest for the Nebraska bill in 1854, whereby the Compromise of 1820, was overthrown. Our Washington correspondent points out, so clearly that all may see the difference between the scheme which has just been hatched, and the Compromise which the Democratic party destroyed. We refer the reader to his letter printed herewith, while we state an objection which will come home to all men of peace, with great force.

The South is essentially and, her statesmen say, necessarily, aggressive. She demands what her politicians call expansion. Slavery is wasteful and ruinous. It curses the soil that it occupies and makes must have, if the system is to be maintained and enlarged in accordance with the ideas of those who sustain it, room to spread. Draw a line, then, across this continent, south of which freedom can make no contest for the possession of the soil, and the struggle for the acquisition of more territory would instantly begin. All former raids into Cuba, Central America, Sonora and Mexico would be child's play compared with what a single year would develop. The temptation to increase the political power of the South, in the Senate, by the conquest and organization of new States, and the alluring prospect of more profitable lands to be overrun and worked out, would be irresistible; and the North would not be able to say Nay. The threats of dissolving the Union now held over Northern constituencies, would be renewed with the assurance, if we now give way, of unbounded success. Is the prospect alluring to any in the North?

WHAT NEXT?

After secession, what next? Suppose South Carolina (her delegates weathering the small-pox panic), declares herself out of the Union to-morrow. Suppose Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas follow her bad example as fast as possible, and all vote themselves independent before the adjournment of Congress. Suppose the Federal government commits the incredible crime of recognizing and tolerating the treasonable step. What next?

We have expressed in no doubtful terms the opinion that war would be the next thing in order. We have advised our readers that "peaceable secession" is a contradiction of terms—as contradictory as peaceable fighting, or amiable bloodshed. Entertaining this view it is not unpleasant to find like opinions gaining ground among our Democratic contemporaries. Here is the clearly pronounced belief of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the most influential Democratic organ in the Northwest, taken from its issue of the 16th inst.:

"In the wake of disunion, not far in the distance, may be seen civil war, insurrection, foreign interference and conquest, anarchy and strife, culminating at last in military and political despotism. We have all the elements existing among us of these terrible national ills, *and it only needs the withdrawal of Federal Union from the scene to hasten them into full and dreadful activity.* The dangers of collision are to be found in that alienation of feeling which can alone overthrow the Government, in the questions which will arise as to the disposition to be made of the common Territories and property belonging to the Union, acquired by its blood and treasure, in the navigation of its rivers and lakes, and in the treatment of its slave population. If the Cotton States withdraw from the Union, will they abandon their claim to the Territories, the persisting in which has been one of the great causes of dissolution, and relinquish all their right and title to the immense domain? Will they assume their part of the national debt? How will they treat the persons and property of those who remain in the old Confederation? How will our people, so long accustomed to free trade between the States, submit to the annoyances, vexations and expenses of restrictive tariffs, which will meet them, on every hand, wherever they go?

"These subjects, in their nature and character, would be difficult to be disposed of by negotiation and would, we fear, *be submitted to the fell arbitrament of the sword.*"

What next? The fell arbitrament of the sword having interposed, what is to be the end? The superior strength of the North in men, money, ships, provisions, and munitions of war, must finally tell in favor of the North, however long the conflict might be maintained. Both parties would be more or less exhausted and impoverished; each would have orphans and cripples enough to employ its charities during one generation—and the end would be just what the beginning should have been, or something much worse. Either the geography of the Union would be fully restored, or the South would be a despoiled and conquered province.—We are not prepared to say that slavery would not be utterly abolished in the tumult; that the horrors of insurrection would not be added to the horrors of war. It would not be our duty to keep down the slave population while the masters were fighting us.

Does not every consideration which should influence men point to a firm maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution at the outset? If war is to follow disunion why not crush disunion at the start? It is sometimes an advantage to hold a man at so close quarters that he cannot strike you. It is most manifestly an advantage to so treat the secession movement that it cannot rise from the impotence of rebellion to the dignity of war.

IS IT A MONARCHY?

In one of our Washington letters, we are told that the real purpose of the Secessionists is to set up a monarchy in the seceding States. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* reiterates the assertion, and gives in advance a few of the titles of nobility which will be assumed by the Keitts, Chestnuts and Wigfalls of that region. He says:

Now, South Carolina, as the newspapers and her representatives inform us, is about to recede. The chief abettors of that movement talk openly of forming out of the present republican State a *monarchical* kingdom or government, or, at least, an aristocratic oligarchy, outvying in oppressive and illiberal measures even the British aristocracy. Their election law, recently introduced into the Legislature at Columbia, prescribes that only persons owning fifty acres of land, or in value corresponding town lots, shall be entitled to vote. If this election law should be adopted, there will hardly be 10,000 persons in the whole State entitled to vote, and popular suffrage will be less universal than in England.

They also talk of electing a Governor and Senators for life, and members of the Legislature for no less than seven years. Others advocate openly the formation of a monarchy, and it is not improbable that some of the leading fire-eaters are dreaming already now of being hereafter kings or princes of the great kingdom of South Carolina, whilst the smaller ones perhaps enjoy, in advance, the honors which will be conferred upon them, by titles of Marquis of Bonbon, or Count of Sugar Cane, Duke of Cotton and Lemonade, or Baron of Turpentine. Why should not South Carolina follow the example of Hayti, after having cast away republican institutions?

The fact is that these leading fire eaters desire to destroy the rights and liberties of the people of their own State, because they are afraid that, if the people of South Carolina come to realize the fruits of secession, and are still possessed of the freedom which they now enjoy, they will throw these schemers and enemies of republican liberty and friends of despotism into the Atlantic.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 8th inst., in discussing the form of government that will be set up in the South when the Union is dissolved, talks out thus:

"*Some of the wisest and best citizens propose* A HEREDITARY CONSTITUTIONAL MANARCHY; but however good that may be in itself the most important point to discover is whether or not the people are prepared for it. It is thought, again, by others, that we shall be able to go on for *a generation or two* in a new Confederacy, with additional safeguards—such, for instance, as an *Executive for life, a vastly restricted suffrage, Senators elected for life, or for a long period,* say *twenty-one years*, and the most popular branch of the assembly elected for *seven* years, the Judiciary absolutely independent for life, or good behavior. The frequency of elections, and the universality of suffrage, with the attendant rousing of the people's passions, and the necessary sequence of demagogues being elevated to high station, are thought by many to be the *great causes* of trouble among us.

"We throw out these suggestions that the people may think of them, and act as their interests require. Our own opinion is that the South might be the greatest nation on the earth, and might maintain, on the basis of African slavery, not only a splendid Government, but a secure Republican Government. But as ill our fears are that, through anarchy, we shall reach the despotism of military chieftains, and finally be raised again to monarchy."

Every day opens new evidences of the insanity, folly and criminality of the men who are plotting against the government.

MODEST PROPOSITION.

Northern men who imagine that the repeal of Personal Liberty Laws and a little miscellaneous dirt eating will turn back the secession tide, are invited to digest the following from the Charleston *Mercury*, in which the demands of the propagandists are stated:

"And what guarantees should satisfy the South? In my estimation, *nothing short of amendments to the Constitution, that would make negro slavery legal and perpetual in every State of the Union, and upon every foot of territory that now belongs, or ever shall belong, to the United States.* It is not only possible, but probable, that such a reaction may take place in the public mind."

This, from a correspondent, is endorsed by the *Mercury* as sound doctrine. The world does move—backward.

WHAT A RAILROAD DID.

A few years ago, when the land grant was made to the Illinois Central Railroad the Company set forth that their grant covered nearly as much ground as the State of Connecticut. In reply to this, the opponents of the scheme said the lands had no value unless they were peopled. The census just taken shows 814,891 souls in the forty-nine counties through which the Illinois Central Railroad runs; and of this number 479,293 have come in since 1850, being somewhat more than the entire population of good old Connecticut, which State, according to the late enumeration of its people, has but 460,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Vol. 5. New York: G. P. Putnam. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

It will only be necessary to announce another volume of Putnam's uniform edition of Irving's Works to induce the subscribers to call at Griggs's and add it to their libraries. This is unquestionably the best edition of America's greatest prose writer that will issue from the American press—at least until some great improvement is made in book making, and in all respects it ought to satisfy the most fastidious. The paper is of the very best quality, with a beautiful rose-tint very grateful to the eye of the reader, and the typography is faultless. It well merits the name of the "National Edition." Surely, in so attractive a form, if unable to purchase the other volumes, every American will want to possess a copy of the life of the Father of this country by the greatest of American writers.

METHODISM SUCCESSFUL AND THE INTERNAL CAUSES OF ITS SUCCESS. By Rev. B. F. TEFFT, D.D., L.L.D., late President of Genesee College. New York: Derby & Jackson. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

Dr. Tefft has done good service not only to the religious denomination whose principles he has analyzed and placed in an attractive form, and whose history showing its humble beginnings and successive triumphs, he has given; but he has made a most valuable contribution to the literature of his country. That would be a narrow, not to say a false, view of the institutions of any people which did not embrace their religious opinions and customs, and trace their bearing upon the course of all leading events in their history. No other religious denomination has exercised a more controling influence in the formation of our national character than the Methodists, and Dr. Tefft has furnished the materials for the future historian to estimate the bearings and the effects of that influence. At first, in imitation of the Saviour, preaching the gospel mainly to the poor, it has now a leading, if not *the* leading, position among the religious sects of America. In numbers it largely exceeds any other, and its members embrace all classes of society from the humble cottager dwelling upon the Allegheny or amid the passes of the Rocky Mountains to those who occupy the highest offices of place and power in the gift of the American people. Let Dr. Tefft's book find its way to every fireside.

EDUCATION—INTELLECTUAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL by HERBERT SPENCER. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is a highly practical and valuable work on the hackneyed subject of which it treats. Mr. Spencer has discussed it with so much originality and strength, his illustrations are so clear and forcible, that the work cannot fail to be useful as it becomes better known and more widely disseminated. We commend it especially to parents and teachers as well worthy of their attention.

HOME BALLADS, by JOHN G. WHITTIER. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The friends of the "Quaker Poet" will welcome this beautiful little volume. His songs thrill the heart with the deepest emotions for truth and the right; while beneath the lash of his bitter, biting sarcasm, oppression slinks away, the object alike of pity and of scorn. Whittier has achieved an honorable position in the literature of his country.

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Emerson has been for a long time before the country and it is conceded on all hands that he is a man of great intellectual powers; but as to the moral bearing and the practical value of his writings a great latitude of opinion exists. By some he is regarded as among the greatest of living philosophers, while a class of critics perhaps equally large and learned, look upon his teachings as positively pernicious—a jumble of transcendental pantheism, calculated only to mystify and bewilder the more closely they are studied. We shall make no effort to reconcile these conflicting opinions but simply announce the book to the literary public.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Dunn's Back-down Resolution—Its Effect—The Compromise Schemes—Cass's Resignation and Buchanan's Treason.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

The "Crisis Committee" of Thirty-three have held four sittings. All sorts of projects have been submitted to them, and various propositions have been presented and discussed, emanating from the committee itself. The Northern members are disposed to adopt any basis of accommodation that does not require a surrender of vital principles, or a betrayal of the rights of their constituents. But the slaveholding members will listen to nothing short of the Breckinridge platform, with additions to it. They say the Union can only be saved by the Republicans and Douglas Democrats abandoning their platforms. The one must give up their popular sovereignty, and the other, congressional protection of slavery. But a slave code for the Territories is only one of their demands. They insist upon the right of taking their slaves into the Free States, when on business or pleasure, and making the State in which any of them may escape liable in damages for the loss. They also ask for a more vigorous Fugitive Slave law, with money indemnity for the slaves which are not returned. And they particularly insist—making it, in fact, a *sine qua non*—that the North shall concede that slaves are recognized as property by the Constitution; that property in man does exist by virtue of that instrument. They will not even be satisfied that the foregoing exactions shall be enacted by Congress as laws and joint resolutions, but that they must be incorporated into the Constitution as a part of the fundamental law of the land.

The symptoms of wavering manifested by public meetings in the Eastern States and cities, have greatly emboldened the secessionists during the last few days. They now firmly believe that the North is giving way under the financial pressure. A few more turns of the screw; a little more fuel added to panic flames, they fully believe will bring the Free States to their knees, and cause them to surrender at discretion. Hence, they are growing bolder, and to-day are putting on airs of the most supercilious kind. The political atmosphere of Washington city is of the most pestilential description. Northern members, after breathing it awhile, are liable to imagine, from their own state of feelings that a change of public sentiment is going on among their constituents. To this source may be traced several humiliating compromises made in the past, in which Northern rights were sacrificed to slaveholding rapacity. And at every session individual members fall victims to this same disease.

A singularly worded resolution passed the Crisis Committee of Thirty-three yesterday, with only half a dozen dissenting votes. It is difficult to tell exactly what it means, as it is susceptible of two or three constructions; but to my mind it indicates a purpose on the part of a majority of the Republicans of the committee to back down! I am reluctantly obliged to express this opinion. Those with whom I have conversed say that "it will do "no harm; that it was passed for the purpose "of gaining time, of giving the Southern conservatives a foothold, to enable them to stem "the tide sweeping over the South; and that "no action under it is contemplated which "will yield vital principles." The history of the resolution is thus related: The committee had been in session for several hours without coming to any conclusion, when Rust of Arkansas, who is a pretended Unionist, stated that a dispatch had been drawn up in the House, and was being privately signed by a large number of Southern members, setting forth that the Crisis Committee would do nothing, would agree on no measure of adjustment; that they evinced no disposition to agree, and only met to gain time—to procrastinate, and keep the Cotton States from going out until after Lincoln's inauguration, when it would be too late. This dispatch, Rust represented, would be immediately sent to all the principal Southern cities, and he besought the committee to prepare some resolution that would head it off, and show to the Cotton States that the committee were really desirous of adopting some plan of settlement and conciliation.

Rust presented a resolution couched in general terms, embracing this idea. Morrill of Vermont and Ferry of Connecticut offered substitutes, and Dunn of Indiana also offered a substitute. The three former were rejected by the Committee, and Dunn's was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Corwin, Stratton, [illegible], Winslow, [illegible], Nelson, [illegible]bell, Love, [illegible], Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, [illegible], Curtis, Burch, Windom, Stout—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburne, Ferry—8.

It reads as follows:

DUNN'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that, whether such discontent and hostility are without just cause or not, any reasonable and constitutional remedies, and additional and more specific and effectual guaranties of their peculiar rights and interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuation of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Most of the border Slave State members profess to be satisfied with this resolution. They claim that it concedes that they are the aggrieved party, and that the North is in the wrong, and willing to pass such laws or make such amendments to the Constitution as will guarantee them pretty much all they have asked. They also look upon it as an entering wedge, which, if skillfully driven home, will split the Republican party in twain, and prevent anything like a united North, which they greatly dread. They have been fearful that the Douglas Democrats and Republicans were going to unite against the secessionists, and resist a severance of the Union at the point of the bayonet. But if they can by any trick or method demoralize the Republicans, and divide them into discontented factions, their old chances of unity of Northern action are destroyed; and the slaveholders may exact their own terms; and if they choose to remain in the Union, can reduce the free States to the condition of conquered provinces, humbled and subdued.

There are two compromise projects hatching. The one requires an amendment of the Constitution, the other simply an act of Congress. The first one is the favorite in what is called conservative (which means pro-slavery) circles. The other would be preferred by all the Douglas Democrats, and most of the Republicans, if obliged to make choice, as the lesser of two evils, in its practical workings. The first of the plans proposes to divide the Territories on the line of 36 deg. 30 min., giving all south of that line to slavery. Senator Johnson of Tennessee proposes it in this language:

Resolved, That the select committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by constitutional provision, a line running through the Territory of the United States, not included within the States, making an equitable and just division of said Territory, south of which line slavery shall be recognized and protected as property by ample and full constitutional guaranties, and north of which line it shall be prohibited.

John Cochrane's proposition fixes the line of division on latitude 36 deg. 30 min., as also does Nelson's, of Tennessee, and others. If this compromise should be adopted, the Free Labor States will lose the Indian Territory, New Mexico, Arizona, and ere long, the south half of California. And all future acquisitions of territory from Mexico will fall into the hands of the slaveholders. I am told that there are a few Republicans base enough to stand ready to vote for this infamous scheme. The old Missouri Compromise declared all territory north of 36 dg. 30 min. free, and left that below it an open question, to be determined by the inhabitants thereof; but this scheme makes it slave territory, absolutely and irrevocably.

The second and less objectionable project is for Congress to delegate full power to the people of the Territories to admit, exclude, or abolish slavery while in a territorial condition.

It proposes that when any Territory shall contain 10,000 inhabitants, the people shall be endowed with the privilege of electing their own Governor, Judges, and all other local officers, and to be left perfectly free to settle the question of slavery for themselves; and to admit them as States, with or without slavery, as their Constitution shall provide. This is called the "pure Popular Sovereignty plan." And it is argued that under its operation, aided by the Homestead bill, and the pursuit of gold in the Pike's Peak country, all the Territories would come into the Union as free States. The slaveholders withhold their sanction from this proposition from fear that such would be the result. Their demand is the admission of slavery into all the Territories, protected by a slave code. But they will craftily compromise on the first named plan, which secures every inch of territory of any value to them, and gives them a monopoly of all future acquisitions from Mexico. There are a score of other projects, but the foregoing are the only ones that have arrested any attention or are likely to be seriously considered by either branch of Congress.

We are enjoying an addition to the panic by the resignation this afternoon of Gen. Cass of his seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State. It is now generally believed that Buchanan is one of the conspirators in the plot to dissolve the Union or force the North to ignominiously surrender its rights to the slaveholders. The commander of Fort Moultrie, (which commands the Charleston harbor,) is Colonel Anderson, a native of Kentucky, and as brave a man as ever lived. He applied to the President for a reinforcement of 500 men. He has only 66 men fit for duty. There are plenty of troops at old Point Comfort who are not needed, and could be spared to reinforce Fort Moultrie. Gen. Scott has urged Buchanan to dispatch them thither, but without effect. Old Buck wants to leave the Fort and all its government property in a condition to become an easy prey to the South Carolina tories on the day they declare themselves out of the Union.

The wife of Col. Anderson presented herself in person to the President, and plead as only woman can plead, for a reinforcement. She plainly declared that her husband and all his men were going to be sacrificed wilfully and wickedly, as Col. Anderson was a man who would never surrender the Fort to the Disunionists while life remained in his body. But the old dotard was obdurate. She then laid the matter before different members of the Cabinet, and plead in behalf of her brave husband. Gen. Cass went to Buchanan and told him that if he did not send a reinforcement able to protect the Fort, he would resign, and gave him three days to consider on it. Buchanan returned a flat negative, and Cass immediately tendered his resignation. He is now engaged in writing his reasons for the step. This event is calculated to produce a profound sensation throughout the country. Every loyal citizen will instantly declare that Cass acted rightly, and that Buchanan deserves instant impeachment, and should be broke of his office. It is possible that this act may hasten the crisis, by arousing the sleeping North to a due sense of its wrongs and duty.

CHICAGO.

SECOND LETTER.

The New York Plan of Surrender—A Base Betrayal of the North—Action of the Printing Committee—Purchase of Wendell's Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1860.

The six pro-slavery doughface members representing the city of New York have addressed a letter to Mr. Humphrey, (Rep.) one of the Crisis Committee of Thirtythree, urging him to advocate certain amendments to the Constitution in order to save the Union, and bribe the slaveholders to remain in it, those amendments, which are as follows, to be submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification within the next two months: 1st. A climatic partition of the Territories on the latitude of 36 30—all South of that line to be surrendered to slavery; North of it to remain free. 2d. Slavery to be maintained in the District of Columbia, in all the Forts, Arsenals, and other Federal property within slave States; also guaranteeing the inter-state slave trade. 3d. The single electoral district system for the election of the Presidential electors to be adopted, with two electors at large for each State, as at present, provision being made for a second election between the two highest candidates, in the event of no candidate having received the requisite majority on the first vote. 4th. Non-eligibility of the President for re-election. 5th. A fugitive slave when arrested, to be delivered over to the Marshal of the district from which it is claimed he may have fled, and there to stand a trial as to his being a free man or slave. 6th. Payment by States for slaves escaping into them. 7th. All liberty bills to be repealed or declared null and void. Signed by Cochrane, Briggs, Maclay, Barr, Sickles, and Horace F. Clark. It is not likely that Humphrey or the Committee will pay any attention to the plans of Mr. Sickles and his compeers.

The House and Senate Printing Committees have purchased Wendell's printing establishment, paying therefor the sum of $135,000. It is alleged that Wendell offered it last year for $80,000, though the price paid is some $40,000 less than the original cost. It is proposed to discharge the present Senate and House printers—Bowman of the *Constitution* and Ford of Ohio—and have all the government printing executed in the printery just purchased. Bowman has cleared out of his contract by subletting it, $43,000 during the past year, and Ford & Co. have cleared $12,000. But these fat takes are about played out.

CHICAGO.

FROM KANSAS.

Return of the Troops—Great Scare—Visit to Jennison and Montgomery—Dueling, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 14, 1860.

The troops returned night before last from Fort Scott to Forth Leavenworth, not by any means with the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, but rather with the chagrin and scorn of an inglorious humbug. They feel somewhat in the condition of the celebrated King of France who performed the feat of marching up the hill and down again. The same scene, though not on so grand a scale, has often been performed before in this Territory for the amusement of the people. Like the clown in the circus, the U. S. soldiery might well exclaim, as they go through their periodical acrobatic performances here, "How do you do? Here we are again! Like a bad penny, always returning!" and so on through the usual stock phrases of the melancholy jesters of the ring and sawdust.

Jesting aside, a large proportion of Harney's command, with the General himself, have returned. They report all quiet. Two companies of infantry are quartered at Mound City and two at Fort Scott. The inhabitants feel exceedingly indignant at this encroachment upon them.

Let me venture a remark here, to the effect that the past history of Southern Kansas shows that the readiest way to provoke a disturbance, is to quarter U. S. troops in that section. The pro-slavery element grows insolent under its wings, and some outrages are sure to be committed. In '58, when dragoons were stationed at Fort Scott, three or four murders were committed on peaceable citizens in less than a week, and the troops were used illegally to hunt down the men who were defending the people, until Montgomery at the Yellowstone Creek fired upon and defeated them. There is more danger of a disturbance to-day, than there has been since the first day of Judge Williams's scare.

Lieut. Belger, of the artillery, gave a friend an amusing account of the visit of the troops to the houses of Dr. Jennison and Captain Montgomery. He was detailed, with a force, as a posse for U. S. Deputy-Marshal Campbell of Fort Scott. They first visited a house on the outskirts of Mound City, which was pointed out to them as Jennison's. After surrounding it with the greatest precaution, they entered and found a candle burning and a bed arranged for an occupant, but the bird was flown.

They then went to the house of Captain Montgomery. This is about six miles from Mound City, on the north side of Little Sugar Creek. About half a mile from the farm a party was deployed to environ the west side of the cabin. They then approached. No war-like sound greeted their march except what themselves created. The little log cabin wherein the man lives whose name is a stench in Missouri nostrils, seemed entirely peaceful. A boy stood near the door chopping away at a knot in a log—evidently for a purpose, and that not to cut wood for use. He looked at them with a stolid air, but gave no further signs of noting their appearance.

The Deputy-Marshal and three of his party entered and found Mrs. Montgomery, an old lady, her mother, with several boys and girls, to welcome them with smiling faces. Mrs. Montgomery greeted them pleasantly, and in response to their questions, replied that the last she had heard of the Captain was a statement in the papers that he was in Lawrence two weeks before. This is all the information they obtained, except a shrill salutation from the old lady, "that they might have been in better business, she'd have thought."

The boy was as stated still chopping at the knot. In response to the request of the officers, he led them down to a fortification built by Capt. John Brown, Stevens and Kagi, in the winter of '58-9, for their defence. It is a log and earthen breastwork, in the edge of the timber, some six hundred yards from the house. This was the only sign of a fortification, and that was of no use for defending the Captain's dwelling. It was the general impression that Captain Montgomery was no farther from the scene than his cornfield or the neighboring timber. So ended ye great war of ye border.

I shall be on the ground in three or four days and will write further particulars. R. H.

Rumored Hanging of Three La Salle Men in Texas.

[From the La Salle (Ill.) Press.]

A rumor has been circulating in town for a few days past, that three men who formerly resided in La Salle, and who emigrated from this place to Texas last spring, have recently been hung in that State for no other offence than that of having been citizens of a Northern State, and that State the home of the President elect. We do not know what foundation there is for this report; we only give it as we have heard it repeated, a dozen times at least. It is true that several men did leave here for Texas last spring, all good, honest, quiet citizens, but we do not think it advisable to call names until the truth of the above rumor shall be ascertained.

The President Elect from an English Stand-Point.

[From the London Times, Nov. 28.]

The race of life is so interesting a subject, both to those who have succeeded in it and those who have been disappointed in it, that the adventurous career of the President elect of the United States, as the New York press describes it, is sure to attract much notice. It is put forward as a remarkable instance of what a man can do "under the influence of *American Institutions*," and so undoubtedly it is. We will only alter the phrase a little, and say that it is a remarkable instance of what a man can do in America in the *absence* of all institutions to check him. The favorable peculiarity of American institutions in Mr. Lincoln's case has been that they did not exist, that it has been the great institution of America not to have institutions in the sense in which we of the Old World have them. It is plain that our institutions, if they are a great assistance to society, are at the same time a great check to individuals. Our strongly and clearly marked professions entirely put it out of anybody's head that he should enter into them after a certain time of life and without a certain education.

The barrier is almost insuperable which an adventurer who approaches by a short cut has to cross. In America it is quite different. Mr. Lincoln was first a farmer, then a trader down the Mississippi, then a surveyor, then a lawyer, upon which last platform has risen the statesman and the President of the United States. Now, take a man of Mr. Lincoln's versatile and fertile mind, and this liberty of professional ascent is an enormous gain. It is everything to him. In Mr. Lincoln we have not your man of *one* talent. Your man of one talent may possess it to perfection, but he may spare himself the labors of ambition, he may be sure that he is born to be a drudge. Mr. Lincoln can do anything he sets his mind to, partly from natural pliability, partly by an immense power of fixing his attention on whatever is before him. He starts without even the common education of a village schoolboy; six weeks in a log-house school, when he was 16, was his first and last experience of a schoolmaster, but he is seen afterwards giving fifty minutes of fixed and absorbed attention out of his midday hour of relaxation, after some hastily swallowed mouthfuls, to his book. The consciousness of this power gives him confidence. He knows he can get up anything he likes. "The 'boys' catch him by the arm" and make him a militia captain out of a momentary freak, because he is the most popular and pleasant fellow in the "New Salem;" an ordinary man would beg to be excused a campaign against the "Black Hawks," but the storekeeper in an instant accepts the command. It is with the same self-confidence that when his storehouse, owing to a fraudulent partner, fails him, and leaves him eleven hundred dollars in debt, he follows the hint which an accidental look into a book on surveying gives him. He knows he can make himself a surveyor in no time. Again, he knows he can make himself a lawyer, and accordingly a lawyer he becomes. We must add to this a striking countenance, a commanding person, a good manner, properly combining self-possession and heartiness, and we see at once a man who has prodigious powers of making his way.

Now, as we say, it is obvious what a clear gain "American institutions" are to a man of this aspiring mould of mind joined to such antecedents. Such antecedents must have been a fatal drag upon Mr. Lincoln in any country of the Old World, at least in its normal condition, and without a revolution to disturb it.—Would the profession of the law, for example, ex-bargeman, ex-storehousekeeper, ex-land surveyor in their country? It would not have been. The idea would never have entered into Mr. Lincoln's head. The venerable looks of the sages of the law, their wigs, their ermine, the divinity which hedges in a judge, the proud traditions of the profession, would have forbidden the aspiration. At a certain time it is too late to begin.

A man does not leap into practice at once with us, however clever he may be. Tradition dictates the patronage of solicitors, and vetoes experiments. In a country, however, where a successful professional ascent is open to a man after trying ever so many previous lines, where there is no barrier to keep out sudden visitors, where it is not necessary to make your choice before you are twenty, but where you have the option of turning experience and growth of intellect, through whatever previous channels derived, at once, when you like, into the most dignified and elevating channel, where all this is sanctioned and encouraged by public opinion, and a man creates no prejudice against himself as a pushing and presumptuous aspirant by such a course, but rather a feeling in his favor as a man of proper spirit, who is turning to account the advantages of the state of society in which he lives—where this is the order of things in a country, a powerful and extraordinary stimulus to exertion is offered to one class of men which is not offered elsewhere—we mean to that class which is conscious of great powers, but has the drawback of an unfavorable start and a bad introduction to life. These men do not hear the words "Too late" sounding in their ears; within a moderate compass it is never "too late" for them. They are in time long after the clock of older institutions has struck. Time and tide wait for them. They have their chance when it would have gone under another sun. The prospect, then, is an enormous impulse to them, because, if it is never too late to succeed, it is never too late to exert themselves.

This, indeed, produces a restlessness in the activity of American society which we have not in our own. Society with us is active, but with the consciousness at the same time of certain bounds which cannot be passed. There is a tendency in men resting on their oars in all professions, in this way—that, inasmuch as there is no way out of a profession when a man is once in, he contents himself with an advance in the arts [illegible] work at first, because every new material is difficult, as being new; but as soon as aptitude is acquired, the professional man has tolerably straight sailing, and then comes the disposition to repose in the pleasant exercise and command of arts and knowledge already acquired. The real activity of mind is more on the surface than below, because the main struggle with the obstructive matter is over. But American active life is restless, because, as new material to be mastered comes in with every new profession, where a man can go on changing from one profession to another he multiplies the necessity for conquest, and keeps up the struggle for life, and the most arduous part of that struggle far longer. In fact, the American never lets himself rest. There is no harbor of refuge which receives the accomplished professional man at a certain time of life, where he simply occupies himself in the use of tools which he has already mastered; no, he must migrate from his professional home to another untried soil. Everybody migrates in America, and the early removals of the Lincoln family from Kentucky to Spencer County, from Spencer County to Illinois, from Coles County to Macon County, only typify the transplantations of American intellect, the constant breaking of new professional ground, and the uninterrupted succession of new positions and opportunities which convey the Mississippi boatman to the dignity of the White House. If the new system has its advantages, however, the old one has its points of superiority too. It would require a long disquisition to enter into them all, but it may be mentioned as one advantage, that life should not consist wholly of motion, but that there should be a little rest in it as well. Such a modified system may not produce the most prominent instances of individual elevation, but it produces a large amount of moderate distinction, time and rest to enjoy it, whereas the American plan, for one great restless intellect which attains its complete object, has thousands which go through the whole career of restlessness and never reach the goal.

Items for the Chicago Times.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Captain Kountz, of the steamer City of Memphis, running between St. Louis and New Orleans, has been ordered away from the latter port because he voted for Lincoln, and we see cards in the New Orleans papers in which various captains and clerks humbly protest that they did not, as reported, cast their ballots for the tabooed candidate.

In confirmation of the above, we give the following extract from the Memphis *Appeal*:

If we may rely on rumors that occasionally reach us, and on statements occasionally appearing in papers published along the river, there exists a strong tendency to make open war upon some of the steamboats. The Vicksburg *Whig* of Saturday last says: A number of our citizens assembled on the wharf-boat on Saturday morning, in anticipation of the arrival of the City of Memphis, whose captain it is said, boasted of being a Lincoln man. Fortunately for his bacon, the boat passed up the day before. It would be well for all Black Republican tubs not to land here in the future —or something might happen."

LOUISIANA.—Bernard Smith, whom the New Orleans *Delta* styles, "a fine built, determined, good-looking fellow," a ship carpenter by trade, has been arraigned and committed without bail in New Orleans, for saying, "I am an Abolitionist to the backbone," and in case of revolt he would "fly to the banner of Lincoln and fight for him."

MORE OF IT.—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* says:

A well-known citizen of this county, who has removed to Texas for his health, writes under date of 3d inst.: "I wrote you some time ago, but presume the letter was miscarried. For God's sake stop the *Courier*. It is worth a man's life to take it from the post office. A gentleman of my acquaintance in this neighborhood has got into serious trouble on account of his subscribing for the N. Y. *Independent*. I send you a copy of the Galveston *News*, with a paragraph marked for your perusal."

The name and post office location we for obvious reasons withhold. The paragraph thus referred to is marked significantly with red ink, and reads as follows:

"Two men were hung in Corpell county on the 7th for voting for Lincoln and Hamlin."

NORTHERN HORSES NOT WANTED.—The Connersville (Ind.) *Times* says:

We understand that Mr. Jo. Shawhan of Rush county, recently went to New Orleans with a lot of fine horses, which he had to sell, but has been informed since his arrival in that city that no horses from an Abolition or free State can find purchasers among the patriotic denizens of New Orleans. Mr. Shawhan is a Democrat—a Breckinridge Democrat at that —and during his temporary sojourn in the Crescent City has worn the "lone star" as an act of respect for the cause of the South; but although this course has secured him from personal violence, it has not enabled him to accomplish the object of his mission, and we are informed that his father, John Shawhan, Esq., has written to him to return with the horses. In his letter to his father, Jo. gives a gloomy picture of the state of affairs in New Orleans; says he has seen men shot because they wore no "star," and thinks it rather too "warm" a climate for Northern men to visit, even in winter.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY.—Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, has this sentiment in his last message:

"The idea that a majority must always govern, which has taken possession of the Northern mind, is as mischievous as it is fallacious."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, RESPECTING PROMISSORY NOTES, PAYABLE WITH EXCHANGE.

We have at length been able to procure a copy of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State upon the subject, which we publish at length:

Supreme Court—State of Illinois. David H. Lowe, Plaintiff in Error, vs. George Bliss et al., Defendants in Error. Opinion of the Court.

The question is then presented, whether this instrument was admissible under the common counts without proving a consideration? Promissory notes, bills of exchange and sealed instruments, all import a consideration, and when they form the basis of an action, a consideration need neither be averred or proved, but it is not so with other instruments. This instrument is not under seal, nor is it a bill of exchange. Was it a promissory note? That is defined to be "a promise or agreement in writing to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named, or to his order, or to the bearer." Chit. on Bills, 516, Bayley on Bills, p. 1, defines a promissory note to be a written promise to pay money absolutely and at all events. And in the application of the rule, the doctrine seems to be adhered to with entire unanimity, that a note or bill must be for a specific sum, or at least for a sum that may be ascertained by computation, independent of all other evidence. If an instrument be for a specified sum of money, and also for the payment of something else, the value of which is not ascertained, but depends upon extrinsic evidence, it would not be a bill or note. Had this promise been for the sum of money named, and for the value of four days' labor, no one would have supposed it to be a promissory note, because proof would have to be resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining the value of the labor, and consequently it would not be for a specified sum of money. Such a promise leaves the sum agreed to be paid wholly uncertain.

We know that current rates of exchange between commercial points is fluctuating, and subject to constant change, depending upon the balance of trade and other causes incident thereto. It is subject to fluctuation as the value of labor, or the price of grain, cattle or other articles of property. And it has never been held that a court may judicially fix the price of any of these commodities independent of proof, and yet to do so would be no more unreasonable than to take judicial notice of the rate of exchange between different commercial places. We are aware of no decision that has ever held that a court may take notice of such facts, nor has any decision been referred to which holds such an instrument to be a promissory note. Nor can it be successfully urged that custom has changed the law, and rendered such instruments valid promissory notes. These instruments owe their negotiability and evidence of the receipt of a consideration, to the operation of a statute and not to the common law. Prior to the adoption of the statute of Anne in Great Britain, and our statute regulating negotiable instruments, they, neither in that country or in this State, possessed such qualities; and under the British statute they must be for the payment of a certain specified sum of money, and so under our statute, and not mere immaterial agreements or covenants to have this effect.

Unless the instrument declared upon possesses all the qualities of a bill or note, or be under seal, if declared upon specially a consideration must averred and proved, or if offered under the common counts. This instrument being a simple contract, not under seal, and neither a note or bill is subject to all the rules which are applied to other simple contracts. When it was offered under the common counts, as it imports no consideration to authorises a recovery, a sufficient consideration should have been proved. When offered under the common counts, it dispensed with no proof that would have been required under a properly framed special count. It, unlike a note or bill, afforded no evidence of money lent, advanced, or had and received to the use of the plaintiff.

But it is insisted that no objection was made when it was offered in evidence on the trial below under the common counts, and all objections must be considered as waived. When the defendant permitted it to be read without objection, he must be held to have admitted that it was evidence, and that it was duly executed, but not that it was sufficient evidence to warrant a recovery. It certainly was evidence, and had there been further evidence of the consideration upon which it was based, then a recovery would have been proper, but for the want of such additional proof, the defendant may be heard to insist that the evidence, although legitimate, is insufficient. The bill of exceptions embodied in the record, states that it contains all the evidence, and we cannot presume that there was any proof of a consideration, and in its absence the court erred in rendering a judgment in favor of the plaintiff below.

The rate of current exchange on New York was fixed by agreement of the parties, and proof as to that fact was thereby rendered unnecessary. The judgment of the court below is reversed, and the cause remanded.

What the Cotton States have Cost the Union.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Some people are credulous enough to suppose that the seceding States, having first got out of the Union, can make a settlement with the remaining States which shall leave a sufficient balance on the side of the seceders to entitle them to claim a share of the Territories. Let us see. The following is a table of the actual expenditures of the Government for and on account of the cotton States. The Mexican war expenses are properly counted in, since that war would never have been undertaken but for the claims of the extreme Southern States:

Louisiana (purchased of France)	$15,000,000
Interest paid	8,357,353
Florida (purchased of Spain)	5,000,000
Interest paid	1,430,000
Texas (for boundary)	10,000,000
Texas (for indemnity)	10,000,000
Texas (for creditors last Congress)	7,700,000
Indian expenditures, all kinds	5,000,000
Mexican war	217,175,575
Soldiers' pensions and bounty lands	15,000,000
Florida war	35,000,000
Soldiers' pensions	7,000,000
To remove Indians	5,000,000
Paid by treaty to New Mexico	15,000,000
Paid to extinguish Indian titles	100,000,000
Paid to Georgia	3,082,000
Total	$459,[illegible]74,928

To this is to be added some hundreds of millions more, on account of the cost of the Post Office service in those States, over and above the revenue, for seventy years; on account of the enormous extra expenses in that section for river and harbor improvements, military [illegible] on account of extra protection to Southern sugar, paid by the people of the North, in the shape of a 20 per cent. tariff, which amounted to *twelve millions of dollars* in the single year of 1857.

Now, let any one contemplate the Cotton States as fairly outside the Union, and attempting to negotiate with their late partners for their share in the Territorial domain and other Federal property. Here is a debit of upwards of five hundred millions against them, to commence with. Is it likely that the non-seceding States would view with much favor a demand from the seceders who had successfully conspired against the common weal, to divide with them the Territories? And if not, what possible umpire could be either agreed upon or obtained, to decide the difference, wide and irreconcilable as it would be? Must it be determined, at last, by an appeal to the bloody arbitrament of the sword? And if so, which section is most likely to hold the Territories against the other?

May not the South find, at last, that in rushing out of the Union to secure the abstraction of the right to hold slaves in the Territories, they have lost all claim to any Territories in which to hold them? Would it not do well to lay to heart wise old Æsop's fable of the dog and the shadow?

North Carolina.

The *Newbern Progress* of December 12th, says:

"From all that we could see and learn during our flying trip to Statesville and back we are convinced that a large majority of the people are opposed to secession at this time, for existing causes. There was a large meeting at Statesville on Saturday, which, by invitation, we addressed briefly. The cars left before the resolutions were reported, but we were assured by men of all parties that Iredell was unanimously opposed to going out for existing evils. Some six or eight hundred men were present at the meeting, a large number of them old men, and the anxiety manifested by every one showed how deeply they felt for the stability of the Union. Iredell is a large slave-holding county, and should ever the State demand the services of her citizens they will be found as ready to march in her defence as those of any other county.

"Not a single cockade was visible in Iredell. At Salisbury we saw a few; one of them being worn by a northern man who has been but a few years in the State, and who has but a little interest anywhere. There is some secession feeling about Salisbury, but we were assured by well-informed gentlemen that the Union sentiment was largely in the ascendant in the county. Business in both counties is flat, and the Sheriff of one of them told us that unless the Legislature passed a stay-law similar to that passed in Georgia large quantities of property would have to be sacrificed. Coming down, we passed Sunday at Raleigh. In Wake county the Union men are said to count at least three to one, and in the Legislature well-informed gentlemen say that there will be a decided majority against going out because other States do so. Judge Ruffin left Raleigh on Monday morning. We learned from reliable authority that, being appealed to, he advised his friends to hold on to the Union as long as they could do so with safety and honor, and only to embrace secession as a last resort."

Not Even the Cobb Left.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

The condition of the Treasury is far worse than is understood by the public, or disclosed in the weekly statements. It has not been so bad at any time since 1814, when Treasury notes were sold at 25 per cent. discount. Over drafts amounting to $250,000 have been made on New York, and orders have been dispatched to St. Louis to transfer $300,000 sent there to pay army and other demands, to New York to satisfy these drafts. There are only a few hundred thousand dollars in all the Depositories, scattered in small sums, and thus rendered unavailable at any particular point. The Mint fund, which is rarely touched for any other purpose, is exhausted, and there are warrants amounting to $2,000,000 on the Secretary's table, which are not signed, because they cannot be paid. Mr. Thomas will take immediate steps to secure the payment of interest on the public debt, due on the 1st of January, if all other demands have to be temporarily postponed.

Soon after Mr. Cobb came into office he redeemed the Government loan at a premium of 16 per cent. to relieve the plethoric Treasury, and the day he went out it was sold at 15 per cent. discount. So much for Democratic ability and economy.

QUITE UNNECESSARY.—It is proposed in one of the Charleston papers that, in order to keep unpleasant news away from that State, the State Government shall take the control of the telegraph lines, and appoint as operators "men of sterling character and well known, who would see that nothing detrimental to the public welfare is transmitted over the wires." It is also suggested that the Southern press should unite and have their own reporter at the North, who shall send them only such news as is suited to that market. "The South Carolinians would do well" says the Springfield *Republican*, "to send a commission to Austria to learn how to do these things, or maybe the late King of Naples could be secured to take the management of their department of surveillance. He is used to the business, and would know by instinct whatever is dangerous to the peace of 'the peculiar institution.'"

This, for present protection, is quite unnecessary. It is now well understood in all telegraphic circles that no operator nor agent at Charleston dare send a dispatch speaking in derogation of the secession movement. An exchange says that if one should do so, there would be a funeral from that office on the next day.

A Letter from Florida.

We are permitted to publish the following letter written by a gentleman residing in one of the leading cities of Florida to his friend in this city:

"Your panic is groundless. The Union is safe. Even South Carolina will be finally coaxed back or forced back into the Confederacy. There is every where at bottom a strong conservative feeling, content to let well alone, and dreading the hazards of a troublesome experiment. The speeches and manifestoes you see (*à la chinoise*) do not represent public sentiment. They are but the vaporings of wounded self-love under the soreness of defeat, or the devices of capitalists and demagogues for political and commercial ends.

"Florida has already commenced to sicken of its disunion frenzy. It has had time to realize the difficulty and folly of the position in which certain designing knaves had nearly placed her. The leading politicians and place holders of this little State are South Carolinians, by birth and breeding, and they have only seized the favorable occasion, presented by Lincoln's election, to effect their old and cherished project of making Charleston and Fernandina, great commercial and importing centres, by making them free ports. Through their means, Disunion meetings have been gotten up here, and the people so well managed that for a while and during a brief reign of terror, none but secession sentiments were openly expressed. Few, however, beside the leaders, seriously desired secession, and the sober second thought of the generality now seems averse to a separation, provided a decent excuse can be found for staying in the Union, without their being obliged to *eat too much dirt*. Probably "Old Buck" will immortalize himself by issuing a strong Union message, a Southern Convention will be held, and they will conclude to stay in the Union and *not cry out until they are hurt*.

"I have lately talked with a hundred persons probably from Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, and have not found one who thought the election of a Republican President was good cause of separation."

The Loss of Life upon the Lakes in 1860.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

We publish below a statement showing the number of lives lost upon the lakes of those engaged in, and while navigating sail and steam passenger and freight vessels, and of travelling as passengers. We have relied upon our files for the items, and believe the list accurate, and certainly, at least within the bounds of facts. The probabilities, indeed, are rather in favor of a belief that our aggregate falls short of the real sum total, for many vessels of the smaller class trading between out of the way ports, and being wrecked at points far removed from places of publication of marine news, might loose men singly, or by the small crew, and the casualties be noted by no papers finding their way into the offices of the papers of the larger ports. The omissions, it is therefore not unreasonable to believe, will overbalance any errors found below if any inaccuracies, indeed, exist.

The aggregate is fearfully large, and larger, we believe, than that of any previous season, if not of any three seasons. *Five hundred and sixty persons* met their death between the 23d of March and the 25th of November, a period of eight months, by water, steam and cold, and the casualties incident to working sail vessels.

The loss by one catastrophe alone, viz: that of the steamer Lady Elgin, was according to the estimates of the reporters in Chicago and Milwaukee, full four hundred, and all were drowned.

Seventy-eight lives, chiefly, if no entirely those of sea-faring men, were sacrificed to the demon of the waters, and to the frost and snow in the terrific gale that swept the lakes on the 23d and 24th days of the last month.

Twenty seamen, on nearly as many different vessels, while in the performance of their duty, were swept overboard during the season, and drowned.

Thirty-five persons met their death by being scalded, by violent concussions, or by being drowned, in consequence of explosions of boilers. Six entire crews were lost, not one being left to tell the tale.

Mr. Cobb Described.

The meanest and most malignant production of a Secession politician, is the address to the people of Georgia by the Hon. Howell Cobb. It abounds in the grossest perversions of history, the most vindictive falsifications, and the vilest insinuations against the men who are coming into the power, that he and his kind have so shamefully abused. If there is one man in the United States now hated and despised by the great mass of the people more thoroughly and heartily than any other man, that man is Mr. Cobb. He is responsible for the imbecility and disgrace of the Administration with which he has been connected, and which he has deserted in the hour of its greatest tribulation, and he has fattened in the national treasury to leave it bankrupt and discredited; and disappointed in his aspirations to succeed Mr. Buchanan; and having made the mistake of supposing that the disunionists would rule the Union, he turns traitor and retires from the Federal Capitol to use his influence in the disruption of the Federal Union. If he should physically escape the gallows he will be duly gibbeted in history.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just received a superb assortment of
POINT GAUZE SETTS.
POINT VENICE SETTS, PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
On Collars, Sleeves Handkerchiefs, &c.
[illegible] Evening Dress Goods, Paris Cloaks,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
de15d697tjan1 167 and 169 Lake street.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
5,000 Pieces American Print Works and Philip Allen Prints for Eight Cents, regular price one shilling.
8,000 Pieces New Merrimack Prints for ten cents.
500 Pieces Worn Valentias for one shilling.
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New Silks for two-and-sixpence a yards.
Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AND DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At Panic Prices for the Holidays.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
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ZEPHYR WORSTEDS
AT
RETAIL.
HOODS, CORTESI CAPES, SLEEVES,
Gaiters, Mittens,
JACKETS, SKATING CAPS,
Talmas, &c., &c., &c.
All of our own Manufacture.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have just received a
Large and Very Fine Assortment
Of these Goods, including many
NEW STYLES COLLARS, SETS, &c.
These Goods have been selected with much care, and will be sold at a small profit.
no30d501-1m ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

78 LAKE STREET.
Under Garments,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Our stock of the above Goods is an
Extremely Desirable One.
We have JUST the goods required for a FIRST CLASS TRADE.
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DRESS AND CLOAK
TRIMMINGS,
OF EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
Including
Gimps; Flat Braids, all widths; Fringes, Silk and Crochet; Buttons in Silk and Velvet, Belts and Belt Ribbons, all Gilt and Silk.
TASSELS, TASSELS, TASSELS,
Girdles, Cords, &c.
Our prices are reasonable and assortment good.
ADDISON GRAVES, 78 Lake street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
We have just received another large lot of those
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
EXTRA SIZE.
Call Ladies before they are all gone.
Also, received this day by express
AUCTION EMBROIDERIES,
The cheapest ever offered in this market, of the newest and latest designs.
MERRIMAC AND COCHECO PRINTS,
10 Cents only per yard.
Best Printed De Laines,
Only 16 Cents.
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS,
Only 7 Cents.
LONSDALE SOFT FINISH BLEACHED Do,
Only 12 1-2 Cents.
Hoop Skirts at Prime Cost!!!
A very rich assortment of
PARIS CLOAKS,
Of the very latest designs, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons and Hoods, CHEAPER THAN EVER.
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AND EXAMINE THEIR
NEW STOCK OF ELEGANT GOODS,
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I have on hand a large assortment of
PARIAN MARBLE, TERRA COTTA, CHINA AND BOHEMIAN ORNAMENTS.
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETTS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
Ivory Handle and other Cutlery.
Looking Glasses and Clocks. China Tea Setts.
With a very large and complete assortment of
IRON-STONE CHINA, GLASS WARE, &C.,
Which I will sell at very low prices to clear out the consignment.
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FANCY GOODS.
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Rich Gifts for Gentlemen.
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Large Assortment. Please Examine.
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HAS JUST RECEIVED A
CONSIGNMENT OF
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BAGS.
50,000 STARK MILLS $25.00.
20,000 LEWISTON'S MILLS 24.50.
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Can be found at the
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Viz:—Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
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Please call at 79 South Clark street, the sign of the Mammoth Spectacles, and make your selections.
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IS A
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THIRTY DIFFERENT STYLES,
From $40 to $100.
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A STOCK OF
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For Brewers' and Distillers' Use
CONSTANLY ON HAND,
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ALSO,
SUPERIOR YEAST MALT
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ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,
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CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS!!
COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
Who intend to sell
TOYS,
Should not delay but send in
THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE,
OR CALL AT
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
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IN ORDER TO AVOID THE CROWD.
[de13-d497-tjan1'61]

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No. 133 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
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133 LAKE STREET 133
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41 - - La Salle Street - - 41
NEW WORSTED GOODS,
Skating Basques, Skating Caps,
GENTS' SCOTCH CAPS,
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HOODS. HOODS.
Ribbed Hosiery of the Best Quality.
A large assortment of
COMMENCED SLIPPERS,
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SUTTON & BURKITT,
(LATE R. BUNK.)
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FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
C. A. [illegible], Cor. Clark and Water Sts., Chicago

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND
Silver Ware,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Geo. W. Stevens & Co,
77 LAKE STREET,
Offer for sale the largest and best selected assortment of goods ever brought to the Northwest, consisting in part of
DIAMONDS, PEARLS, CARBUNCLES,
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CORAL BRACELETS,
CHATELAINE CHAINS, (all styles,)
SCARF PINS, GENTS' CURB CHAINS,
NECKLACES, (a large assortment,)
SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
SILVER WARE, GOLD SPECTACLES,
TEA, TABLE, SUGAR, PIE KNIVES,
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INDIVIDUAL SALTS,
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GOBLETS, WINE STANDS, TEA SETS, &C.

FANCY GOODS,
In the Greatest Variety, such as
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Call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere, our large and well selected stock of
NEW JUVENILES.
ALSO,
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GAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
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Read and Consider!!
Why is it necessary to eat and drink poor things when you can get much better for the money, at
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No. 48 Clark Street No. 48
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
Everything in the way of
PRESERVED FRUITS,
The best and finest
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UNEXCELLED
COFFEES AND TEAS.
Every variety of
Sauces, Condiments and Spices,
Green Turtle Soup, Spiced Salmon,
Lobster, Pk'd Salmon and Mackerel.
THE BEST
SHERRY, MADERIA AND PORT WINES,
Old Bourbon and Old Rye
WHISKIES.
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
AND THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST HAVANA SEGARS.
Try and you will be convinced of the truth of all these assertions. oc1'60-1y3dp

GIFTS OR NO GIFTS.—
J. A. COLBY,
118 Randolph Street,
Has one of the LARGEST and BEST assortments of
BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
That can be found in the City. He offers any book from his Catalogue, which contains upwards of
1,200 Different Kinds,
Of Ancient and Modern Authors, at the
WHOLESALE PRICES WITHOUT GIFTS,
Or at the regular retail prices with gifts included
Call personally or send for a catalogue.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
Hudson Bay Co.'s
FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS.
Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Gentlemen's Collars, Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.
THOMAS B. MORRIS & CO.,
107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.,
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[de1-d368-1m]

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NEVER FAIL.
58 HOURS IN THE FIRE.
READ THE FOLLOWING
From the Fire on Franklin Street.
CHICAGO, November 24, 1860.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., 40 State street:
Gentlemen:—It gives us great pleasure to inform you that the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE purchased from you a few years since has just passed through the Fire which destroyed our store on the night of the 21st inst., and upon opening it we find all our Books, Papers and Money to be in a good state of preservation as when put in the Safe. NOT A SIGN OF FIRE ON THEM, although it was not got out for FIFTY-EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRE COMMENCED. We can cheerfully recommend your Safes as being all they claim to be,—the "Champion Safe of the World."
O. F. FULLER & CO.
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HERRING & CO.,
de11'60-1y2dpg 40 State street.

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Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.
It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.
One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
LORD & SMITH,
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FINE SILVER-PLATED
Goods!
Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a far better article than has previously been made.
Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be
WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
From 25 to 33 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves. We also plate steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Tea Setts, &c., at short notice.
LANTERNS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,
Office and Salesroom, Nos. 47 and 49 State street, Up-Stairs.

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OLD
LONDON DOCK
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THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic (medicinal) qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by [illegible], J. H. Reed & Co., and J. [illegible] Fuller & Co.

Special Notice[s]
To Consumptives.—[...]
[...] having been restored to health [...] a very simple remedy, after having [...] years with a severe lung affection, and [...] ease, Consumption—is anxious to make [...] fellow-sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free of charge, with the [directions for] preparing and using the same, which [they will find a] SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, [...] &c. The only object of the advertiser [in sending the] Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and [spread infor]mation which he conceives to be inval[uable, and he] hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, [as it will cost] them nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will [...] Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williams[burgh, Kings] County, New York.

A Friend in Need. [...]
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIME[NT] [...] pared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen S[weet of Con]necticut, the great bone-setter, and has [been used in] his practice for the last twenty years w[ith the most] astonishing success. As an external rem[edy it is with]out a rival, and will alleviate pain more [speedily than] any other preparation. For all Rheum[atic and Ner]vous Disorders it is truly infallible, and [as a curative] for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., [its soothing,] healing and powerful strengthening prop[erties excite] the just wonder and astonishment of all w[ho have ever] given it a trial. Over four hundred certi[ficates of re]markable cures, performed by it within [the last two] years attest this fact. For sale by J. H[...] General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago [...] Dealers.

The Female Organiz[ation] [...] ten as frail as that of a tender flower. [...] enter into marriage relations without b[...] undergo the labor and trials of matern[ity ...] country thousands of young and beautif[ul ...] sacrificed every year from this cause alon[e ... HOSTET]TER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BI[TTERS ...] save many of this class from an untimely [...] medicine has been used with great benefi[t ...] numbers of people throughout the repu[blic ...] proprietors have received grateful com[...] from all sections of the country. The Bi[tters are] found to be very pleasant to the taste, eve[...] age, and prompt and powerful in its effect[...]cine. It infuses new vitality into the [...] strengthens the whole system, so that wo[...] it are enabled to go through with labors [...] out it, would be certain to prostrate them. [...]
Sold by all druggists.

Greeley's Bourbon Bi[tters]
These popular BITTERS possess all the [...] invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBO[N ...] and are considered the most efficacious [...] STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable [...] ever offered to the public. As a tonic for C[...] delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and [...] people, they cannot be surpassed; in all case[s of weak]ness or debility, they will give immediate [...] impart a strong healthy tone to the system [...] will establish their merits over all other To[nics in] use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, [...] NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, [...] invaluable remedy, and are a certain pre[ventive of] CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Groc[ers every]where.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, [...]mont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General A[gent], No. 70 State street, C[hicago].
B. B. LANDON, Agent.

Lyon's Katharion for the [Hair].
Nothing has ever been made which has given [uni]versal satisfaction. It restores, preserves an[d beauti]fies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odo[r. If you] wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. So[ld every]where, for 25 cents per bottle.

Those who are curious t[o wit]ness the wonderful perfection to which A. C[...] (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has bro[ught the] manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invite[d to call at] his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 La[ke ...] and examine these curious productions of [...] scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natu[ral ...] adjusted to the head.

Kennedy's Medical Disco[very]
cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing So[re ...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of [...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Hea[d ...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running o[f ...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerat'd S[...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatis[m ...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the B[...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the K[...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Li[ver ...]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the [matter] is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Ke[nnedy's] Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Music Stores.
A. JUDSON HIGGI[NS]
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.,
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MU[SIC]
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMEN[TS]
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on [hand].
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. [Or]ders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 [Clark] street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attentio[n].
no6'60-1y

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEO[NS]
No. 99 Clark Street.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been aw[arded] thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silve[r] Medals.
Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Pianos to Rent. [...] at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESA[LE] HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strin[gs]
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instru[ments] and Strings, having connection with manufact[urers] houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and [...] is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Indivi[duals] with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRIC[ES].
J. BAU[ER].

DRUMS AND BRAS[S] INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENT[S]
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc15d309-1y]

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROV[ED] PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Stre[et], corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments [man]ufactured at the above establishment have [ranked] among the first in the country. Their durabi[lity], strength and delicacy of tone and touch are [...] appreciated by all who have given them a thoro[ugh] trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal atte[ntion] to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its [de]tails, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence [and] reliability in every respect.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STOR[E]
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American [...] &c. Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs, [...] Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best ma[sters]. Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military M[usic] for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, [...] may be sent instead of change. Catalogues of M[usic] for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large [or]chestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on [ap]plication. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new [...] Dodworth's Band Music, is issued on the 15th of [each] month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also [...] "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. [...] each number. The instrumental parts in the [...] works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Ban[d].

Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
[...] EYE AND EAR,
For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight an[d hear]ing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, a[nd has de]voted twenty years of his professional life [exclu]sively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ea[r].
No charge made for an examination or opinion [...] fee required for unsuccessful services.
DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (C[...] pages, 8th), containing references, testimonials, etc., [...] had gratis on application, postage ten cents. A[d]dress 98 Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
79 South Clark Street, Opposite the Court House.
Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacle[s], Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly [on] hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles [re]paired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

Plumbing.
GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES
Brown & Wilder,
47 & 49 State State - - - - - Up-Stairs
CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,
GAS FIXTURES.
The richest assortment in the city, comprising a[ll the] LATE PATTERNS.
Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting [...] per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
54 La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business, Gas Fitting and Bronzing done to order.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS
[...] Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. STEVENS & BORDEN.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
8.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	8.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.40 p. m.	9.00 p. m.	8.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	8.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	6.30 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.00 a. m.	11.30 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

War Imminent—Prepare to Defend Your Homes—Look to Your Fire-sides—Invasion From the South—The Spies—an Independent States—What We Will Do—The War of Color.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

URBANA, Champaign Co., Dec. 17.

Farmers of Illinois, your homes are about to be invaded! Prepare to defend them, and to drive back the invader! Look to your arms! Gather up your resources and vindicate your honor!

THE VALUE OF MANURE.—Those of you who have large piles of manure about your barns, prepare to spread it upon your fields, for famine is hovering on your Southern and South-Western borders, and as good farmers you are in duty bound to drive back all such attacks on your resources. With plenty of manure on your corn fields and meadows, you will almost double your resources of defence. Do not we neglect this important arm of the public service. While the ground is partially frozen, the time is auspicious for this kind of work—the large heaps are not frozen through, and the slight crust can be easily broken up with a "crow-bar." Should you put this work off until spring the ground will be too soft, and you will be too busy to attend to it. It is therefore dangerous to delay. The frozen lumps should be spread out on the first warm days. It s not a good plan to leave it in piles, but it should be spread out at once, that the first rain may carry its minerals and gases into the soil.

THE WOOD PILE.—Now is also a good time to look after the wood pile, or so soon as your barnyards are well cleared. No good farmer should be seen hauling wood or preparing it for use after it is time to commence the farm work in the spring. If you have any corn to shell, put the cobs in a dry place for summer fuel, and with which to kindle fires. For coal fires dry cobs are especially valuable as kindling, much better than pine or paper, especially when you use patent kindling to ignite the cobs. Farmers who use coal, and purchase by railroad stations, should always purchase by the car load, for several reasons; it is cheaper, saves once handling of the coal, as it is loaded directly into the wagon from the car, and hence saves labor; and the breaking of the lumps, which, with our soft Illinois coal, is not desirable; and lastly, you will have a good stock on hand and will not have to get up your team in a hurry to get a load of coal.

DEMAND FOR CORN.—The demand for corn is steadily on the increase. Kansas and Missouri are calling for corn from the rich counties, and large purchases are being made for the Cotton States, along the L. C. R. R., and this drain must continue, not only for months but for years. With their short crop they will require all the more, and while making large preparations to whip the North, they must have something to eat. War is not only imminent, but the spies are even now lurking through the land, looking into well-filled corn bins, and passing their calculations to curious to make them disappear. A draft on New York—

"And by it this the charm unseen,
And silent buys a bin of corn."

Well, that is not exactly Pope, but as near as our memory will serve us to quote that illustrious writer. To come down to sober prose, thousands of "gunnys" (not cannon, mind you) are daily being filled with corn to go South by way of Cairo. This does not look much like ruin to the farmers of Central Illinois, and when navigation shall open on the Lakes we shall fire both ways. Well, we care not. We are fully prepared for an invasion both from the North and from the South at the same time. We are fully prepared—we have the supplies—the sinews of war. In this great contest between the North and the South, the farmers of the great Prairie State will stand an Independent empire and open their trade with both factions. The great corn year will be like a wall to each, and with this view we shall urge our farmers to take good care of the present crop; give up that slovenish way of leaving their corn in open cribs and to cover them up from the drenching rains of spring, which injure the grain for shipping. So that when the hurry of the South demands of us corn, that we can feed them good, sound, marketable corn, and when the loyal Northern citizens and shippers shall invade us and demand the yellow grain. Don't let us hear any more of "rotten corn," "not the real yarn," sweet, well cured article.

KEEP THE SOUTH SEPARATE.—In these times of excitement, color enters largely into the consideration of the subject, and it is but meet that we bow to public opinion as the great arbiter. Some buyers prefer white corn, some yellow, and others mixed. The millers of the North prefer the white, so do our dear friends of the South. The distiller and the feeder will take mixed, if it can be had two or three cents less on the bushel. With us, white corn commands twenty cents at this writing, pure yellow eighteen, and mixed seventeen. The farmers will do well to consider this question of color in planting the new crop. We therefore say to all, plant the different sorts seperate, so that you can please the taste of your customers.

RURAL.

Wendell Phillips on Mobs and Education.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.

An audience of thousands assembled at the Music Hall this forenoon to hear Wendell Phillips' discourse on Mobs and Education. An incipient fire caused some disturbance, the Chief of Police, with a numerous force, was present, and several military companies, acting under private orders from the authorities, were in readiness at their armories. The audience in the body of the Hall was composed of those usually attending Sabbath services there, and embracing an equal proportion of ladies. The galleries were crowded with men apparently strangers to the presence of Theodore Parker and those who succeed him.

Mr. Phillips spoke of mobs in general, and the mob which broke up the late John Brown meeting in particular. His remarks were distinguished by his usual eloquence of words in the denunciation of everything and everybody disagreeing with the utterances peculiar to himself. He spoke of the ignorance of the daily press of Boston, and the miserable insecurity of the city government. Under the meeting raised on the ruins of the John Brown Convention, received the full measure of the mob's speech. Under the second, he said no daily paper has uttered a word of hearty, fitting rebuke of the mob, and the daily papers were holding out despicable tools. The latter he held personally responsible for allowing the disgraceful attack upon peaceable citizens in Tremont Temple.

Mr. Phillips spoke nearly an hour and a half, and listened to with close attention, the meeting being interrupted occasionally by stamping and hisses.

At the close of the meeting a large crowd had gathered on the outside of the building, and on the appearance of Mr. Phillips a great rush was made, but whether with an intent of violence toward him is uncertain. His friends at once rallied, and with a large force of police escorted him to his residence in Essex street, a mob of several hundred pressing after, cheering and yelling. The mob for some time blocked up Washington and Essex street, stopping the street cars, and crowding the people miscellaneously. The cold weather and the urgent requirements of the police dispersed the crowd in about half an hour, and the usual Sabbath-day quiet was restored.

There were many contradictory statements, yesterday, in regard to the military; but is is a fact that several companies of the 3d regiment were notified to be in readiness, but their services were not called for. Private meetings have recently been held, and it is believed that an organization exists with the determination to prevent Mr. Phillips from speaking on any secular day or evening. Had the present occasion not been the Sabbath, little doubt exists but that a fearful riot would have ensued.

CLERICAL WIT.—Rochester (N. Y.) is blessed with a clergyman named Laurie, who is represented as being remarkably eloquent, successful and exceeding pious, as evidences of the latter quality, the following anecdote will be pertinent. A few weeks ago Mr. Laurie exchanged pulpits with Rev. E. H. Chapin of New York, and upon his rising to give out the opening hymn, many persons who had gone to church only to hear their favorite, reframed. Thereupon Mr. Laurie, hymn book in hand, paused, looked gravely around, and quietly remarked, "All those who came here to worship E. H. Chapin have now an opportunity to retire; and those who came to worship the Everlasting God will please unite in singing the following hymn." There was no further retiring until the service was concluded.

PUBLISHED FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO THE INDIANS.—Several men were brought to the city on Monday night and lodged in jail here, to spend a term for selling liquor to the Indians at all kinds of prices. They were tried before a "portable" U. S. Court, Judge Willard of Mankato presiding, as Commissioner, and Messrs. Bruner and M. C. Connor acting as Marshals, and bound over for their appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court, Olive & Matthews and A. Yesler were bound over for appearance at Judge Nelson's court, for dealing in liquor in the Indian country, and confined at Fort Ridgely.—*St. Paul Press.*

Special Notices.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used free, of charge, with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. de13-1006-ly

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☞ **The Female Organization** is often as frail as that of a tender flower. Many of the sex enter into marriage relations without being able to undergo the labor and trials of maternity. In this country thousands of young and beautiful woman are sacrificed every year from this cause alone. DR. SWEET'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will save many of this class from an untimely grave. This medicine has been used with great benefit by immense numbers of people throughout the republic, and the proprietors have received grateful commendations from all sections of the country. The Bitters will be found to be very pleasant to the taste, even as a beverage, and prompt and powerful in its effect as a medicine. It infuses new vitality into the frame, and strengthens the whole system, so that women who use it are enabled to go through with labors which, without it, would be certain to prostrate them. Sold by all druggists. de13-2w

☞ **Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.**—These popular Bitters possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious Tonic and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed, in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS AND FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 28 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 79, State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60.dawly

☞ **Lyon's Katharion for the Hair.**—Nothing has ever been made which has given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. If you wish a fine, healthy head of Hair, try it. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

☞ **Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswaldt,** late manager at Batcheler's, N. Y.,) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 198 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ **Kennedy's Medical Discovery** cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ringbone or Spavin.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Fever Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Tetter or Itch.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all druggists. oct'60-1y

Music Stores.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
40 Clark street, near Lake, Chicago, Ill.
PUBLISHER OF SHEET MUSIC,
Dealer in
PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. nov'60-1y

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HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
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Geo. A. Prince's Melodeons. Piano to Rent. Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago,
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individual with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
JULIUS BAUER.

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99 South Clark Street, Chicago. oct1[illegible]-3m

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a guarantee of a country the instruments mannfactured at the above establishment have gained universal satisfaction. It receives the highest premium in this country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly commended by those who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving the personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and durability in every respect. oct'60-1y

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 8 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Sonnys and Operas arranged for Piano Forte by the best masters; Dances and Military Pieces and Quadrilles made to any size and sent out by mail, postage free, (stamps taken the same as cash.) Catalogues sent on application. Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large, furnished for Balls, Parties, &c. The "Journal for Brass Bands," sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," one of the leading Music Books in Issued on the 15th of each month. Single Nos. at $1.25 or $15 per annum; also, Brass Band Number. The Instrumental Parts are printed separate and arranged for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

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DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST AND AURIST OF THE
EYE AND EAR,
Has for a number of years devoted exclusive attention to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and can confidently guarantee to restore sight and hearing to the majority of those who may place themselves under his treatment. He is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and can safely assert that no one in the United States has had more extensive practice in these diseases. No charge made for an examination or opinion. DR. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Children's Department containing reference, testimonials, &c., sent free to any address on application. Postage ten cents. Address Randolph street, Chicago.

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
Opposite the Court House,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Achromatic Double Spectacles, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All orders for Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

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GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
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42 & 43 State Street - - - - - Up-Stairs.
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The richest assortment in the city, comprising all LATE PATTERNS.
From 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting to gas pipe pooped. de1-dawly

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting
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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
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The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas Fitting and Plumbing Business, at Eastern manufacturers' prices. Jobbing promptly attended to. Shop and Residence 84 La Salle street. de1-dawly

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For Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Block Tin Pipe, Bar Tin, Solder, Rosin, Oils, Wiping Cloths, Chamois Skins, Packing, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles, Valves, Cocks, Brass Work, Iron Pipe, Fittings, Etc., will be filled in the shortest time at the lowest prices. [1y'54] STEVENS & FOSTER.

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MONEY TO LOAN
At Ten Per Cent.
From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class Securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 84 Clark street. R. F. BOWRING & CO.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
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CERTIFICATES WANTED.
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CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
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On Approved securities at the
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Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted. my29-c437-1y

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On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
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Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
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N. B. cor. Clark and Washington sts.
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Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.

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Rooms to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenue. Also, on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
128 Clark Street, Chicago,
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois. de1-1y

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON, WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
References.—Reynolds, Brothers & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. A. Reynolds, Peoria; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. Thomas Dyer, Galena; Messrs. Springer & White, Springfield; Messrs. Brown, Ewing & Co., Cincinnati; Messrs. Ewing, Brother & Co., Indianapolis; Hon. Joseph Gillespie, President, Columbus, O.; J. E. Devereux & Co., George Smith, President, Detroit; Hon. Henry Hubbard, Vice President, Lake Shore R. R. Co., Cleveland; Hon. Horace Greeley, New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa Dana, Albany; Hon. John D. Lockhart, Esq., Buffalo. de1-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Cedar and British Ware, No. 166 Lake street, Chicago. mh27-26-1y

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clark Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX, JOHN Y. EUSTACE, CHAS. B. REED.
[21 16-1y]

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
75 - - Chemical Bk., North Side, - - 75
Between Third and Fourth sts., St. Louis, Mo.
M. K. B. 16 Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
Refers to Messrs. Scripps & Brown, Chicago.
FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN G. BURT.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of Baldwin & Hill is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. M. Baldwin is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation of the accounts.
Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1860. de18-3t

NOTICE.—The Co Partnership of Thompson & Meech, Attorneys at Law, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES E. THOMPSON,
GEORGE A. MEECH.
Chicago, Dec. 18th, 1860. de18-3t

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER STOCK,
20 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. oct'60-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x27	19x28	20x44	22x32	26x40
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18x32	19x32	20x48	23x35	26x44
18x34	19x34	20x52	24x36	26x46
18x36	19x36	20x54	25x38	26x48
18x38	19x38	20x56	25x40	26x52

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
1,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stock.
1,000 boxes of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold on cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. ap4-1y

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I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.
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We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give parties unusual facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth street.
A. WARREN & CO.
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Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colts', Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Pans, Gold Scales, Bullet Moulds, and all kinds of sundries for Guns; Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition generally. Send for our Price List and Rifle Circular. Sole Agent for Ballard's Powder. Gun Repairing done. C. T. ABBEY 166 Lake street. ap2717

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Post Office Box 818. [oct'60-1y]

A. W. FREEMAN,
DENTIST,
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Just East of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. oct'60-1y

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Fairfield Mills.—for sale of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by
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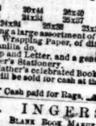

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Premium Scales!
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All kinds of Scales Repaired.
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AND SCALES.
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Weigh one of Level. No Check Beam. All Stamps received on Scales. ja1-dly

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RUPTURES CURED
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HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.
This Truss is unlike all others ever offered to the public, both in construction and material. Does not necessitate pressure on the rupture, and therefore gives a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in a direction the reverse of the parts to be held, giving nature a chance to cure. When this is effected (which does not require long) the Truss is worn for a support only. Does not compress the abdominal circulation; prevents no exercise or occupation; can be worn in bed or bathing. Sold only by the PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS CO. OF THE U. S. A., who have subjected it to the severest tests, and have never yet found a case it would not relieve. None but those provided by this company are genuine. Pamphlets, containing all particulars, sent free to any address on application.
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Manufacturing and Sole Agent for the Western States, 111 Lake street, Post Office box 4,566, Chicago.
Trusses supplied at New York prices. my7-dly

Chicago Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET,
Commission Merchant,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.
OFFICE NO. 1 HILLIARD'S BLOCK,
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R. W. Ogden, Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Geo. F. Harding, Boston, Mass. Hon. Wm. Kent, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Geo. Manierre, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Jno. H. Locke, Esq., Chicago, Ill. Hon. Jno. Dean, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Chas. Hosmer, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Jno. Wentworth, Chicago, Ill. Hon. Edward P. Hamilton

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1860.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1860.

The day has been drizzly and unpleasant, and business has partaken of the general dullness. Shipments eastward are merely nominal, and transactions of all kinds are confined to the narrowest limits. Of course when business is stagnant, the bankers get no paper for discount, and capital lies idle and useless. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are now locked up in our banks, ready to move the pork and provisions, did not the deranged condition of financial and business matters render it dangerous for dealers to operate. It is to be hoped that the political storm will soon blow over; and trade will then accommodate itself to the wants of the country; the ratio between supply and demand will adjust itself; prices will become settled, and business move onward in its accustomed channels.

Exchange has been firm during the day at 10 per cent. selling rate, to customers, and we heard of large amounts to outsiders sold as high as 11. The buying price is 9@9½, and some of the banks have paid ten freely, selling at the same price to customers.

Gold buying, 9@9½; selling, 10 per cent. premium, and firm. Little wanted.

THE CALL TO BE EXTENDED.—We are credibly informed that the Bank Commissioners will extend the call on the Illinois Banks to 60 and probably 90 days from the present time. The proposal is received with satisfaction in business circles, for it is thought by that time the stocks will so have risen as to meet the deficiency of the call and render it unnecessary. In any event it is believed that if any of the banks must then be wound up, it can be done without loss to the public. The expectation that nearly two millions of bonds were to be thrown upon the New York market from the winding up of our Illinois banks has kept prices down. A knowledge there that the call has been extended, sufficiently to allow the political cauldron to settle, it is urged will have a favorable effect upon their value.

As a corollary to all this we say again, hold on to your rejected Illinois currency.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams, Esq., No. 44 Clark street, editor of the *Chicago Bank Note List*, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
New York Exchange	9	10
New York, solvent banks	3	
New England	3	
New Jersey	3	
Pennsylvania	5	
Maryland	4	
Ohio, Ky., & La.	7	
Mich. & Cana.	6	
Indiana State	5	
Iowa	7	
Missouri	par	
Free Indiana	5	
Gold	9	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Solvent Banks.	Dis.
Discredited Illinois	20
Virginia	5
Tennessee	5
North Carolina	5
South Carolina	5

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday reports:

An extraordinary scarcity of sight exchange on the market, and an impossibility with the mercantile community to obtain it at any price with the funds we have in circulation. With gold it can be obtained on New York at ½ per cent. premium, and on New Orleans at 1 per cent or something less in round lots. But gold is impossible to be had, as high as 11 per cent. premium being paid for it to-day in bankable funds, the full range offered being 8 and 10 per cent. Silver is also worth 8 and 9 per cent prem. The nominal rate for sight on New York is 10 per cent prem. in bankable funds, though 12 and even 15 per cent prem. was had. On New Orleans it is not to be had except for gold. Of course it must rule those who are forced to pay such rates as the above. Illinois and Wisconsin currency was at about 1½ dis. buying, and ¾ and 1 dis. selling, with only a moderate supply.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

Rates of interest range all the way from 1 to 3 ₱ cent a month. Good paper is obtainable at 1½@2 ₱ cent.

New York exchange was easier on Saturday, and buying rates were in some cases lower, but bankers' checks remained at 1½ prem. One house did not buy at over ¼ but others paid 1. The offerings of commercial checks were on the increase, and a decline being foreshadowed, dealers aim to keep a wide margin between buying and selling rates. Philadelphia was steady at ¼ dis buying, and par selling. Baltimore was slightly better than on Friday, and we quote accordingly. Gold was in moderate supply at 1½@2 prem. New Orleans sight being scarce, what little was to be had on Saturday brought 1 prem. Dealers would not pay over par.

Illinois and Wisconsin currency is quoted at 15 ₱ cent discount; Iowa and Missouri at 10@12.

BANK STATEMENT.—The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the nUion, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.
N. York, Dec. 8	$139,314,363	$82,184,167	$18,526,743
Boston, Dec. 10	61,870,655	17,176,778	3,532,677
Philadel. Dec. 10	27,087,587	15,173,347	3,557,067
N. Orl'ns, Dec. 8	20,248,586	15,587,406	11,013,320
Total	$239,421,191	130,121,698	$36,665,807
Last week	240,104,263	128,662,838	36,055,277
Last year	231,271,240	137,726,443	40,129,952

NEW YORK.—The *Tribune* of Saturday says:

The improved feeling in the open money market continues, although it is not very marked. Paper has better currency, and transactions are made in some cases at improved rates. The quotations, we think, are, for strictly "gilt-edged," 9 ₱ cent. better than they were at the worst. On demand the supply of money is abundant at 7 ₱ cent., with some transactions at 6 ₱ cent. The domestic exchanges were irregular, but have rather an improving appearance. On Philadelphia, the rate to-day is ½@¾ per cent.; on Baltimore, 3½@4 per cent.; Exchange on Boston is not plenty, and could be sold at par. Treasury notes are heavy, and go at 1½@1 ₱ cent. discount for Custom-House purposes. Those over due continue to be sent to Washington for redemption. Specie is still moving to some extent Southward. To-day $100,000 went, and within two or three days about $100,000. Meantime, one lot of $80,000 has been received from the South, and several smaller parcels from the West. The Missouri and Illinois interest money is yet to come forward in gold, and also a large sum for the redemption of the principal of the Illinois debt. This, with the California receipt to-day of $1,100,000, the $540,000 by the Europa, with the other amounts to be received from Europe and California, will probably place the specie reserve of our banks at $25,000,000 before the 1st of January. The amount to-day, including the North Star and Europa, is $30,000,000.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune* of Friday last says:

In the absence of immediate symptoms of recovery, market continues to drag heavily, and the subdued feelings of one day are closely reflected by the depression of the morrow. A ray of light occasionally penetrates the surrounding gloom, but is speedily lost amid the mist which envelopes the future. The whole community is in a state of liquidation. Exceptionally payments are made in full, but as a general rule engagements have to be in part renewed. But it must not be imagined that we are either despairing or desponding. The forced curtailment now going on is paving the way for a healthy condition of things hereafter, and is looked upon by reflecting minds as a nucleus around which we may hopefully gather, when the political attitude of the country shall have been clearly and definitely shaped.

☞ The following table shows the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the months of Dec. 8th to 15th:

	1859.	1860.	Decrease.
Freight	$18,299.40	$12,688.78	$5,610.62
Passengers	5,669.89	5,335.18	334.71
Miscellaneous	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Total	$24,969.29	$19,023.96	$5,945.33

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, 1860.

The receipts of Flour and Grain during the past week were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1860.

	Flour.	Wh't.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Bar.
Gal & Chic'o	3,031	41,496	19	1,698	3,046	3,582
Rock Island	2,358	2,800	3,850	500	....	....
I. C. R R	509	13,625	22,900	1,735	775	1,700
Bur. & Quin'y	1,759	3,280	11,378	635	200	2,283
N. Western	2,994	20,588	188	3,022	99	190
A. & St. Louis	....	161	5,234	671	780	130
Total	10,651	81,950	43,549	8,235	4,890	8,282
Cor. week '59	12,897	71,761	63,048	24,854	4,697	6,708

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar'y bu.
G.&C.U.R.R	263	4523	....	560	....	529
C.&R.I.R.R.	740	750	1050	....	....	400
I.C.R.R.	....	2450	5150	350	120	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	220	1666	4286	625	....	....
C.&N.W.R.R.	868	4096	....	861	....	440
C.A.&St.L.R.	100	200	3096	150	....	700
Total	2191	13365	13582	2546	120	2069

	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hid's lbs.	High-w'ns bbls.	Lard lbs.
G.&C.U.R.R.	193	420	....	6680	50	....
C.&R.I.R.R.	117	....	....	....	42	....
I.C.R.R.	38	1750	193	656	....	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	184	809	....	13665	50	110048
C.&N.W.R.R.	54	....	....	1285	....	830
C.A.&St.L.R.	6	....	....	....	....	....
Total	577	2979	193	22280	124	110878

The receipts of Hogs to-day were, 2,979 live and 577 dressed. The market for Live Hogs was firm at yesterday's quotations, and packers were the principal buyers at $4.40@4.75 gross. Dressed Hogs, however, partly owing to the mild weather were dull and heavy at $5.25@5.75—buyers at the close offering only $5 for extra.

The Provision market remains quiet. We report sales of 300 brls Mess Pork at $14.50 and $14.90; but holders are generally firm at $15. A lot of 100 bxs Long Middles was sold at 8¾c delivered in New York; but the market for Cut Meats generally is entirely nominal. Lard is quiet and nominal at 9½c. Tallow is firm at 9½c. Mr. Henry Milward, in his provision circular of this week, says:

The Cattle market has continued unchanged, the principal demand being from the shippers.

The Hog market still continues buoyant, the packers having been pretty free purchasers. The receipts have been and continue very light, those for the last week and for the corresponding period the last two years being as follows, viz: In 1858, Dressed 9,154, Live 11,495; in 1859, Dressed 14,113, Live 18,760; in 1860, Dressed 1,427, Live 11,585.

The lightness of the receipts is more apparent in "Dressed" than in Live Hogs, which would lead to the surmise, that, while the farmers controlling their own property and unwilling to send it to market at the prices now ruling, or else apprehensive of our currency are holding back their usual supplies and not slaughtering their hogs at present. The live hog market has been, in a great measure, supplied by stock contracted some time since, which the contractors have been obliged to receive. The market has ruled firm through the week at $4.25@4.75 gross for live, and 5.25@5.75 net for Dressed. The outsiders in a measure still continue the purchase of Mess Pork and Lard to make exchange, though their ardor seems to have been somewhat cooled by the late advices from New York showing a constantly declining market; $14.75 for Mess, and 9¼@9½c for Lard, is all they will now offer. There has been some inquiry for cut meats at about 5c for packed shoulders, and [illegible] for sides, but holders will not accept these figures, [illegible]. Some sales of short middles at 8c. Holders ask [illegible] for long middles, and [illegible] for Cumberland cut. Packing of Hogs to present date, 35,000.

The Wheat market to-day, under more favorable advices from New York, was firm, and prices advanced [illegible] with a good speculative inquiry. About 40,000 bushels changed hands, at 80c for Northwestern club; 77@77½c for No. 1 Spring; and 73@74½c for No. 2 Spring. The Flour market was very firm; but holders asked an advance of 5@10c, and there was less activity, with sales at $3.90@4.10 for low grade to choice Spring extras. Corn was in active request and firm, with limited sales at 28½c for mixed in store—most holders asking 29c. Oats quiet at 18c in bulk on track. Barley unchanged, with sales of prime at 48c on track, and 50c delivered. Hides dull and ¼@½c lower. Highwines dull at 15c.

The British Corn Market.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Nov. 26.]

The rain of the past week has been a great draw back to field-work, notwithstanding the fine days that have followed. The heavy lands are generally backward, and the seed time, as yet, has been only partly propitious. However, it being still mild, a good deal may be done before Christmas, should fine weather again take up. English wheat has come more plentifully to market, in a somewhat improved condition; but the liberal arrivals of foreign, of drier and better quality, have made millers generally very reluctant to purchase freely. As a consequence great dulness has everywhere prevailed, with lower prices, say about 2s per qr. The monetary pressure also though not so tight, induces so much caution, that we cannot, for a time, look for lively markets; but the absolute necessity of an unusually large import throughout the season being more apparent as the deficiency of the last crop appears, we can only view any depression as temporary and evanescent. As speculation this season has given place to an extraordinary consumption, so no stores will be provided should importation be checked, and our wants eventually be only the more severely felt. It must not be forgotten in the general estimate, that Rye, the staple of the Continent, is deficient and dear. Should the next spring be as unpropitious as the last, the lower qualities of Wheat must be used in place of Rye, and still more curtail the resources of grain, of this country, especially as all the Maize that can be got will be wanted to make good the failure of the potatoes. Very little change has occurred in foreign advices. France, Belgium and Holland have been steady; the Baltic generally rather easier; and Southern Europe pretty firm. the Principalities have been tending downward in Wheat prices, the produce not being acceptable; but at Odessa the market has been lively, and rather dearer for Maize. An active trade has been also going on at New York, only checked by the extravagant rates of freight.

The arrivals off the coast since the 14th inst. were 56 cargoes of grain, of which 31 cargoes were wheat, 17 maize, and 8 miscellaneous.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY, EVENING, Dec. 18, 1860.

FREIGHTS—Flour to New York, $1.30; to Boston, $1.40; to Philadelphia and Baltimore, $1.25. Provisions to New York, 65c; to Boston, 70c; to Baltimore, 55c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,191 brls. Market firm. Sales were:—400 bbls "Centre" Spring extra at $4.10 del; 200 bbls "Beloit City" at $4.10 on track; 100 bbls "Radient" at $4.05 del; 200 bbls good Spring extra at $4.00 del; 200 bbls do at $3.95 del; 200 bbls do at $3.90 del; 100 bbls fair extra at $3.80 del; 125 bbls do at $3.75 del; 200 bbls "York Red" at $3.50 del.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1200 lbs at $2.50 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Received, 13,565 bu. Market advanced 2@2½c. Sales were:—10,000 bu Northwestern Club at 80c in store; 2000 bu No 1 Spring at 77c in store; 8000 bu do at 77½c in store; 2000 bu do at 73½c in store; 10,000 bu No 2 Spring at 73c in store; 18,000 bu do at 73½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 74c in store; 5000 bu do at 74½c in store; 2000 bu do at 74¼c in store.

CORN—Received, 13,582 bu. Market firm but inactive. Sales were:—1000 bu Mixed at 28½c in store.

OATS—Received, 2546 bu. 500 bu No 1 in bulk at 18c on track.

RYE.—Received, 120 bu. Market quiet. Sales were: 40 bags No. 1 at 45c on track.

BARLEY.—Received, 2,069 bu. Market quiet. Sales were:—1000 bu prime at 50c del; 700 bu do at 48c on track.

SEEDS—27 bags Timothy Seed at $2.20.

HIGHWINES—Quiet. 150 bbls city 15c.

ALCOHOL—33½@36½c ₱ gal.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 577. Market dull and heavy. Sales were:

15 Hogs averaging 310 lbs at $5.75
6 " " 300 " 5.75
15 " all over 250 " 5.75
5 " averaging 250 " 5.63
68 " at $5.12½, $5.37½ and $5.75, dividing on 200 and 250 lbs.
20 Hogs at $5.37½ and $5.55, dividing on 200 lbs.
48 " at $5.25 and $550, dividing on 200 lbs.

CUT MEATS—100 boxes Long Middles at 8¾c, delivered in New York—payable there.

MESS PORK—200 bbls Mess Pork at $14.90; 100 bbls do at $14.50.

LARD—Nominal at 9½c.

TALLOW—Firm at 9½c.

HIDES—Dull and ¼@½c lower. We quote:—Green, 4@4½c; Green Salted, 5@5½c; Dry Flint, 11@12c.

BUTTER—Choice Dairy, 14@15c; Firkin, 10@13c.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@14½c per doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00@1.50 per doz; Turkeys, 5@7c per lb.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 2,979. Market very firm. Sales were:

500 Hogs averaging 295 lbs at $4.75
230 " " 298 " 4.75
45 " " 314 " 4.75
40 " " 270 " 4.55
140 " " 260 " 4.50
80 " " 250 " 4.40

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yards—Mich. C. R. R.—Markets reported by WALTER SHERMAN, *expressly for the* TRIBUNE, *week ending Monday, Dec. 17, 1860.*

Stock received for week ending Monday December 10th:

Cattle 1,178 | Hogs 5,109
Total 6,287

Shipped via Michigan Central Railroad:

	Cattle.		Cattle.
Morris & Ruble	34	L. Danby	23
I. Sloshman	22	H. Funk	30
A. Camp	54	A. Smith	16
Total			189
			Hogs.
J. Rickwood			46

Below we give a few sales, average weight, &c.:

Cattle, No.	Aver wt.	Price.	Hogs, No.	Aver. wt.	Price.
25	1130	$3.00	83	275	$4.50
20	1120	2.75	44	300	4.60
12	1200	3.00	51	270	4.50
10	1120	2.70	58	275	4.40
24	1170	3.00	56	300	4.75
16	1090	2.75	129	260	4.40
18	1000	2.40	46	280	4.50
17 extra	1700	4.00			
45	1330	3.75			

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec 18.—FLOUR—Improved 5c on common and medium grades, with more doing for export and home consumption; sales 14,700 brls at $4.60@4.85 for super state; $4.80@5.05 for extra state; $4.60@4.85 for super western; $4.90@5.20 for common to medium extra western; $5.25@5.35 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—market closing firm and rather quiet. Canadian flour has also slightly improved, with a little better business doing; sales 500 brls at $5@7 for common to good extra. Rye flour in good request at $3.25@4.00 for common to choice super. Cornmeal—A very moderate business is reported at former quotations.

WHISKY—Lower and more active; sales 900 brls at 18c.

GRAIN—Market firmer with rather more export inquiry; holders generally disposed to insist upon very full prices. Sales 24,500 bu fair Chicago spring at $1.05 in the street; 16,200 bu good to choice Mil club and amber Wis. at $1.13@1.15; 6,000 bu mixed western at $1.13; 5,000 bu white Ind. at $1.21; 1,000 bu winter red western at $1.20; 3,800 bu white Mich. at $1.30@1.35; Canada club at $1.12. Rye quiet at 68@70c. Barley continues quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. Corn market opened firm and closed at about yesterday's prices; sales 7,600 bu at 62@64 for mixed western in store; 64@65c delivered. The latter for very choice. 67c for Jersey yellow, 70 for round yellow, 62@62½ for new white Virginia. Oats a shade firmer with rather more doing at 36@37½ for western and Canada, and 37½@38 for State.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull and almost entirely nominal; sales 500 brls at $15.50@15.62 old mess; 16.00 new do; 17.00 city prime mess; 10.00@10.25 old prime; and 11.50 new do. Beef dull and in favor of the buyer; sales 760 brls at 8.50@10.00 repacked mess, and 10.50@11.00 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and heavy; sales 45 tierces at 17.00@18.00. Beef hams dull and heavy, at 11@13 for western. Cut meats heavy and lower, with only a very limited demand; sales 43 pkgs at 8@8¾ for hams, and 5¾@6 for shoulders. Hogs quiet at 6¾@6⅞ for corn-fed dressed, and 5¾@5⅞ for live. Bacon active, but the market is irregular and very much unsettled; sales 200 boxes city short ribbed middles, for Dec. and Jan. delivery at 9⅞; 250 bxs do 9¾ on the spot; 200 boxes city long clear middles at 9¼c on spot; 250 boxes for January delivery at 9¼c; 150 boxes western short ribbed middles at 9¾c; 250 boxes city short ribbed middles at 9½c; 50 boxes city long ribbed middles at 9½c, and 600 boxes Cumberland cut short clear, &c., for future delivery on p. t. Lard steady for prime with moderate demand. Sales 720 brls at 10¼c. to arrive; 10½c on spot, for prime kettle rendered western. Butter sells slowly at 11@15c for Ohio; 14@21c for state. Cheese steady.

GROCERIES.—Sugar more active, but prices without important change. Molasses unchanged.

STOCKS—Dull and lower. Chicago & R I 46; Lacrosse & Mil 1; C & T 24½; M S guaranteed 28; Hudson 39½; N Y C 73½; Harlem pref'd 33; Erie convertibles of '71, 55; Mo 6s 67; Del L & W 74; C B & Q 63½; Gal & Chi 61¾ opening; Ill Cent scrip 62¼; Erie 28½; Pac M 80, B 30; I C bonds 88½; Tenn 6s 73½; Va 6s 75½.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—A better feeling prevails on the dock to-day, but the market is still quiet for both flour and wheat, and nothing of moment is taking place. The market for corn is better; sales 5,000 bushels at 47@48.

Dressed Hogs firmer with light receipts, held at 5½@6.

There were 1,874,239 bu grain in store this morning, included in which were 1,507,339 bu wheat, 217,113 bu corn, 38,218 bu oats, 32,759 bu barley, 47,312 bu rye, 1,500 bu peas.

OSWEGO, Dec. 18—The following is the amount of grain in store in this city:

Wheat, bu	1,118,000
Corn, bu	222,000
Oats, bu	4,000
Barley, bu	84,500
Rye, bu	37,000
Peas, bu	1,600

Of which 305,000 bu wheat, and 136,000 bu corn is afloat in the harbor.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.
Fine Jewelry, Watches and Silver Ware.
The beautiful stock of goods now opened and on sale at 87 Lake street, (Tremont Block), is now offered at cost for Forty Days. The subscriber being desirous of closing out his stock before the commencement of raising to grade of the Tremont House, offers extra inducements to his customers, such as they never enjoyed before. We have on hand a beautiful assortment of CARBUNKLE, CORAL, LAVA and ETRUSCAN SETT, of the latest styles. Also, best Chatlain and Guard Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Pencils, Pens, and everything in the line of Jewelry. Also, Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Pie Knives, Salt Stands, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Tea Sett, Communion Service Fruit Dishes, Wine Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which is offered cheaper than ever before. Don't forget the number, 87 Lake st., under the Tremont House. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. [de14-d655-1m] H. M. CABERRY.

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.—You can find Gilt and Plated Laces, Fringes, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Stars, Spangles, Bullion Thread, &c., at 87 Lake street, under the Tremont House. Bullion Embroidery done to order. de14-d656-1m H. M. CABERRY.

TO THE FRATERNITY.
Masonic and all other kinds of
REGALIA,
Made to order, all qualities and prices. Official Sett, eight Collars and Aprons, from $40 to $175. Silver Lodge Jewels from $20 to $100, the sett of 10 pcs. Plated $12. Chapter Jewels made to order at any price, from $30 and upwards. Charts, Carpets, Working Tools, Books, Diplomas, &c., constantly on hand. Embroidery of all kinds done to order, with neatness and dispatch, at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. de14-d657-1m H. M. CABERRY.

PATCHIN'S MAGNETIC OIL.
This Oil is no humbug, but can be vouched for by scores and hundreds in our city and the surrounding country, who have proved it invaluable for Colds, Coughs, Ear-Ache, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Corns, Ague and Fever [illegible]. For Sore Throat and Diphtheria [illegible]. For sale at wholesale and retail at 87 Lake street, Tremont Block. de14-d658-1m H. M. CABERRY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

SENATE.—The Vice President announced the reception of the report of the Parliament of Canada. Referred to the Committee on Library.

Mr. Lane introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern States be requested to meet together previously and decide on conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates from the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way with any steps the States may agree to adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressive towards any State, and if there is any danger of collision, the Federal forces and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas suggested that they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the Committee of thirteen, when raised. The resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Crittenden explained a resolution he intended to offer. It would practically re-establish the Missouri Compromise, declare that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States, provide for the faithful performance of the Fugitive Slave law, &c. He said we were in troublous times which required conciliation and sacrifice by every lover of the Union; calm reflection was necessary. If this mighty experiment be overthrown, it will be the greatest shock ever received by civilization, worse than the French revolution. Suppose the Southern States come and ask to go out and ask for a fair division, would the North refuse? Would it not give them all they now have? Is it then mere party spirit that now prevents giving them all they would get by establishing this line he proposed. What would they gain by refusal? Nothing but all the fatal consequences of disunion. In view of these mighty consequences and great events, is it not better to settle it on the Missouri Compromise line? The people were satisfied with that for thirty years, and would be satisfied with it again. It was his settled conviction that unless something is done, we would be a separated and divided people in less than six months. Is not this the cheapest price to pay for union? Some people were not afraid, but so sure as they stood there, disunion would follow unless something was done, and he feared it would swallow old Kentucky, as true State as yet exists in the Union. He thought the North ought to be satisfied, the South has only one-third the territory. When we come to make a peace offering do we measure carefully and count every cent. It is a glorious sacrifice of party to save the Union, a Union which had cost much sacrifice.

Washington said Providence helped them. Is this great work to be dashed in pieces? The present trouble was the result of a long controversy, and we have now come to a place where the preservation of the country demands the sacrifice of party.

The highest duty of the Senate is to preserve the Constitution and the Government and hand it down to posterity. We are in a position where history will record our actions; when we saw discord and danger we showed a bitter party spirit, and our great country was ruined; and to the great amazement of all the world the great Republic has fallen, and our names go down with a stigma upon them. He wished to God it was in his power to save the Union by giving up his private opinions. He would forego every one.

Is the South bent on revolution? He did not believe in such madness. He could speak for his own State: "Old Kentucky" will be satisfied with this remedy and stand by the Union, and die by it.

He closed with a strong appeal to save the honor of the flag, and expressed the hope that such would be the case. He then offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States as to the rights of the common territory of the United States, it is imminently desirous and proper that the dissensions be settled by Constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore peace; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution when ratified by the Conventions of three-fourths of the States.

First.—In all the Territories now or hereafter acquired North of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, is prohibited; while in all the Territory South of that, slavery is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all departments of the Territorial Government during its continuance. All the territory North or South of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, when it contains a population necessary for a member of Congress, with a Republican form of Government, shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State shall prescribe.

Second.—Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the States permitting slavery.

Third.—Congress shall have no power to abolish in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor shall Congress at any time prohibit the officers of the Government or Members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, bringing slaves there, and holding them as such.

Fourth.—Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers or sea.

Fifth.—Congress shall have by law to pay an owner who shall apply, the full value for a fugitive slave in all cases when the Marshall is prevented from discharging his duty by force or rescue made after arrest; in all such cases the owner shall have power to sue the county in which the violence or rescue was made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong, in the same manner in which the owner could sue.

No future amendment or amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery within the States where it is now permitted.

The last resolution declares that the Southern States have a right to the faithful execution of the law for the recovery of slaves, and such laws ought not to be repealed or modified so as to impair their efficiency. All laws in conflict with the Fugitive Slave Law it shall not be deemed improper for Congress to ask the repeal of. The Fugitive Slave Law ought to be so altered as to make the fee of the Commissioner equal whether he decide for or against the claimant; and the clause authorizing the person holding the warrant to summon a *posse comitatus*, to be so amended as to restrict it to cases where violence or resistance is attempted. The laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade ought to be effectually executed.

The bill for the admission of Kansas, on motion of Mr. Green, was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up, and after the discussion of points of order—

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee yielded the floor to Mr. Hale. Mr. Hale said he simply rose to say that whatever he thought of the practicability of the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, he had no doubt of the purity of his motives and integrity, and the disinterested fervor of his patriotism. But the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) asked what was meant by the amendment of the Senator from New York, (Mr. King) and he now rose to ask for information. He had listened to the long and able, but erratic, speech of the Senator from Texas, (Mr. Wigfall) who seemed explicit in his demands, but the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) seemed of an entirely different sect of politics. The demands put forth to-day were entirely different from those of the honorable Senator from Texas. His desire was to know which represented the demands to be made on our people. He wanted to know if the Senator from Kentucky represented the people or simply the effusion of his own patriotic heart. If the people are really represented by the Senator from Texas, he really would like to know which of these two gentlemen represents the state of feeling in the South?

Mr. Saulsbury said he was a Union man, and his State was for the Union. He was prepared to accept the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. He asked the Senator from New Hampshire if he was willing to do so and to urge the people to accept?

Mr. Hale—Not to the full extent though he liked many things. He had listened to the denunciation of a geographical line so long that he could not suddenly become a convert. He would wait for some assurance that the line would be kept. He did not believe the remedy lay in new provisions, but in a prompt and faithful execution of things already in the bond. He was willing to look the thing all over. He had no doubt his State would render any thing just and fair. He would not pledge for his people. He thought they had given the pledge of fidelity and would give it still. He thought the gentleman too prone to throw the blame on the Republican party and make that the packhorse of all evils, present or future. He feared they would be under the ban where he had been so publicly disfranchised as to be unworthy to be on the committees. He supposed his speech would be called inflaming, but the question would not be settled here, but would be settled by the voice of public opinion of all Christendom. He refused to cut Kossuth when Webster said if delivered to the Emperor of Russia he should stand at the bar to plead like a criminal before public opinion. We are making history, but let the future be what it may, he had no fear but the righteous judgment of public opinion, which would be mightier than fleets and armies.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee suggested that the resolution of Mr. Powell for the committee of thirteen be adopted, that they might go t work too make an effort to save the country.

Mr. Powell's resolution was adopted, and the President authorized to form the committee.

Mr. Crittenden's resolution was referred to the committee.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee referred to his resolutions and argued in favor of a different mode of electing the President, but he should not now discuss the resolutions. He thought it devolved on every man to come forward and make an effort to save the country. He did not differ much from his Southern friends, except as to the mode of redress. He was opposed to secession, and would fight for the rights of the South in the Union and upon the battlements of the Constitution. He was a compromising man, or a conservative man, and would not demand anything but what was right. He should act on the basis of the resolution passed by a large body of the people of Tennessee. Many believed that a State had the right to secede, and the belief was based on the resolutions of 1798. Let us examine these resolutions:

Mr. Johnson here read from letters of Mr. Madison to show that the Government was formed as a sacred compact; that a State has no right to secede, and that the only way for her to go out of the Union is by revolution. If the doctrine of secession is true, then we have no government at all. The Government has no right to coerce a State, but has the right to enforce the laws against individuals in a State.

He believed that the Personal Liberty bills of the North were unconstitutional and revolutionary, but this was no reason why the South should follow in revolutionary acts. He (Johnson) was in the Union and meant to stay in the Union. He was not to be driven out by any act, but meant to fight in it. Suppose that a slave should go to Vermont, and on his arrest there, a mob should rescue him, that would be an act of nullification and rebellion, which should be put down by the Government?

Mr. Collamer said that as his State was referred to he would like to correct a wrong impression. Gentlemen seemed to think that all the laws of the North in relation to slaves were specially enacted against the fugitive slave law. Now the personal liberty law of Vermont was adopted six years before the passage of the fugitive slave law of 1850. There are two modes of recovering a slave. One is by taking him, just as you would any other stolen property, and bringing a suit aft rwards. This gives no protection against kidnappers. The laws of the North were generally made in regard to this mode, and not against the fugitive slave law at all. The people of the free States never held the doctrine that a State could nullify an act of Congress. There was no reason for supposing that the North was unfair or uncandid.

Mr. Johnson—Did not Vermont pass a law relating to the same subject in 1858? And he would ask the Senator if he thought it unconstitutional?

Mr. Collamer said that it was in the history of the transaction, that at the time of the adoption of the law, the Supreme Court had passed a law deciding that colored men had no rights under law which white men were bound to respect.

Mr. Benjamin asked if the Supreme Court ever decided so?

Mr. Collamer said it had, in his opinion. The people of Vermont never intended to pass an unconstitutional law.

The Senate here, on motion of Mr. Bragg, adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Washburn of Maine, informing him that he has placed in the hands of the Governor of that State his resignation as Representative, to take effect on the first of January.

Mr. Stevens of Washington Territory introduced a resolution authorizing a special enactment so as to enable the Secretary of the Interior to decide on the validity of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company; also a resolution having in view the employment of a war steamer on Columbia River. The former was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, the latter to that on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Otero from New Mexico introduced a resolution recognizing the co-operation of the volunteers with the regular forces of that Territory, and proposing an appropriation to pay them.

Mr. McClernand of Illinois rose to a personal explanation. Some friend of his had forwarded him the *Illinois State Journal* of the 13th inst., published in Springfield, where Mr. Lincoln and himself reside. That paper is edited by a false and perverted specimen of humanity named Baker—a nephew of the President elect.

Mr. Lovejoy raised the point of order that this was not a privileged question, and in this he was sustained by the Speaker—who said that it had seen decided heretofore that newspaper articles did not come under that head.

Mr. Ely offered a bill amendatory of the Pacific Telegraph Act.

Mr. Crawford called up the resolution he introduced. ["Here insert from this morning's New York papers" Mr. Crawford's resolution.]

[We haven't got "this morning's" New York papers.—TRIB.]

Mr. Sherman moved to lay the subject on the table with a view to proceed to other business, as its consideration would probably consume the whole day. He was perfectly willing that a fair vote should be taken on the resolution on Monday.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table—89 against 92.

Mr. Sherman changed from yea to nay merely for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote.

Mr. Stevenson moved to lay this motion on the table.

Mr. Sherman was willing to withdraw his motion with the understanding that a direct vote shall be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Stevenson's motion was disagreed to—87 against 91.

After further proceedings the resolution was tabled—88 against 81.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. Branch raised the point that its first consideration must be in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, it containing matter in the nature of a money appropriation. This question was debated.

The Speaker decided that the 12th section of the bill provides for bonds to be issued to the amount of sixty millions dollars, payable at the Treasury, and redeemable in thirty years. This was certainly an appropriation; therefore, the bill must go to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole. Considerable time was consumed in separately laying aside numerous bills which preceded the Pacific Railroad bill on the calendar, the opponents of this bill refusing to take it up immediately and independent of the others.

When the bill granting lands for the Nebraska Railroad was reached, the committee proceeded to consider it. Without making much progress thereon, the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Ford, proposing to surrender his contract if Congress immediately put the great printing establishment into operation, saying the reduced prices are not remunerative. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Adjourned.

The South Carolina Secession Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17.—The Convention had four ballots on a permanent President. On the 3d ballot, Gov. Gist received 38, ex-Senator Chesnut 15, ex-Speaker Orr 32, Mr. Jameson 64, with some few scattering. On the 4th ballot Mr. Jameson received 118 votes, ex-Speaker Orr 30, scattering 3.

Mr. Jameson, on taking the chair, said he had not language to express his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in making him the presiding officer over the deliberations of this Convention. He considered that the Convention was engaged in a most important duty—the most important that had ever devolved on South Carolina. God only knows what will be the result of our proceedings, but he would implore God's protection for the State.

A resolution was then offered that when the Convention adjourn, it be to meet in Charleston, at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This resolution caused considerable debate.

Mr. Miles appealed to the Convention not to adjourn to Charleston, but to remain here, regardless of the small pox or other physical or moral causes, and discharge the duties required by South Carolina. He argued that other States would jeer at the timidity in the present crisis and that the moral power of the present movement would be affected in other sympathizing States, if we adjourn to Charleston.

Mr. Cochrane of Abbeyville said he would never consent to leave Columbia until the Ordinance of Secession had passed, and urged members to stand up to all responsibilities of their position, and remain and perfect their work.

Mr. Keitt said he was as ardently devoted to secession as any man, and determined to be with the Convention until their action was complete, but urged their adjourning to Charleston. He said he never would consent to hurry through the proceedings of the Convention, and gave notice that no ordinance should be passed with his consent until every point was duly considered in all its bearings, after a full and fair investigation and discussion. He said they were engaged in a high and patriotic duty, and demanded that the members should be in a location where their minds could fairly grapple with the issues involved, and not be agitated by a fearful, loathsome pestilence, when no pressing necessity required it.

Others engaged the discussion pro and con.

The motion to adjourn to Charleston was finally carried by a large majority.

Resolutions were adopted, inviting the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to seats on the floor, and also that they be invited to address the Convention to-night at 7 o'clock.

A motion was made to invite Hon. Howell Cobb to a seat on the floor. Some members objected, and thought it would be expressing complimentary terms to Mr. Cobb that were not accored to the commissioners. The motion to tender him a seat prevailed, with a few dissenting voices.

At the inauguration of the Governor to-day the galleries of the Representative hall were crowded with many ladies. Mr. Pickens read the inaugural. His sentiments were decidedly firm for secession, and were warmly applauded. In the rear of Mr. Pickens, at the Speaker's stand, were Mr. Cobb and Messrs. Elmore and Hooker, Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi.

EVENING SESSION OF THE CONVENTION.—The Convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, with the Hon. D. F. Jamison, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Ingles introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of — members be appointed to draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by this Convention, and that those desirous of submitting for the consideration of the Convention any draft or scheme, be requested to hand the same in without delay, to the Committee.

Resolved, That the acts of the General Assembly of the State providing for the assembling of this Convention, be referred to the same Committee, with instruction to act thereon.

The Chair then named a clerk, messenger and door-keeper.

Ex-Gov. Adams here introduced to the Convention the Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi, who were greeted with great applause. The Commissioner from Alabama spoke first, and the Commissioner from Mississippi next. Both speakers were moderate in tone and principally went to show that they (the Commissioners) acted by the authority of the Governors of their respective States, and in accordance with the desires of a majority of the people of their States.

The first resolution was then passed by ayes 159, nays none.

Mr. Gadsburg moved to fill the blank with 21.

Mr. Rhett moved to amend by inserting "other matters for consideration of the Convention which may be presented to them."

Mr. Barnwell—The Committee will have the right to report the whole subject. Every thing should be first submitted to the Committee.

Mr. Inglis—The object will be accomplished without amendment.

Mr. Rhett—That Committee can originate anything within itself; for instance, if an address comes from any one of this body, it will have fair consideration.

Mr. Cheever—The great aim and object is to avoid every side of the question in which there may be a division. We have had proof this evening, that there is but a single voice in the State of South Carolina. Business is expedited by the confining ourselves to secession. Our first aim is to break the chain of this Union—the next point will be to study the point of direction.

Mr. Hayne—The proposition, as I understand it, is that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to take into consideration the various measures that might be introduced to the consideration of the Convention, that they should receive all such schemes from whatever quarter they may come, and that they shall have the privilege to do whatever pertains to the business of the Convention, with a view of recommending to this Convention whatever action they may think proper for consideration or proposition for discussion. As to the matter simply of the secession of South Carolina from the present Government, I take it there has been sufficient expression of opinion here upon this occasion to guide that Committee. Secession is a subject upon which all agree unanimously. Let the committee be composed of great intellect.

Mr. Brady—Separate the work for separate committees. Let there be a separate committee for the consideration of the question. What is executive authority and what is citizenship? It is necessary to have the mass of the Convention actively at work. Let each committee have its peculiar province.

Mr. Calhoun—The committee itself must be divided in opinion. The Convention will have enough to do to put things in proper shape. By referring different subjects to different committees, there would be clashing.

Mr. Middleton, of Charleston—It will be more difficult to get the majority of a large committee to agree than the majority of a small committee. I trust the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. Hudson moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Cheever moved to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. Withers—Some members of this Convention are better adapted for one part than another. The agriculturists will not do to examine commercial statistics and their bearings, and vice versa. The Convention had met to consider the pulling down of one Government and the building up of another—to determine our foreign and domestic relations, and matters about changing the Constitution of the State. Is it certain the Committee, no matter how able, can consider all and everything? I ask whether it is prudent to submit to the opinions of any one committee.

Mr. Gregg said the committees were appointed to expedite business. They are necessary to prevent the Convention from becoming a debating society. He advocated the amendment.

Mr. Ward moved to fill the blank with seven.

Mr. Wardlaw moved twenty-one.

Mr. Ward's motion was carried, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Maurgautt offered a resolution earnestly requesting the commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi to meet the Convention at Charleston.

Mr. Hope moved a vote of thanks to the Baptist denomination for the use of their building. Carried.

The credentials of the Commissioners were offered to be entered on the minutes.

Mr. Jitt moved to adjourn, and at half-past ten the Convention adjourned.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., Dec. 18, 11 A. M.—A train from Columbia with 400 delegates to the State Convention and members of the Legislature on their way to Charleston, has just arrived.

CHARLESTON, S. C. 18.—The members of the South Carolina State Legislature, and the members of the South Carolina Convention reached this city at one o'clock this afternoon, and were greeted at the railroad depot with a salute of fifteen guns. The salute was fired by the Marine Artillery, who use two field pieces for the purpose.

SOVEREIGN CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock, P. M., at Institute Hall. About 150 members were present, and the galleries were crowded without 700 spectators.

Mr. Rhett's resolution that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the Southern States, was amended by inserting seven members, and was adopted.

Mr. Hutson offered a resolution, that standing Committees for this Convention, each consisting of seven members, be appointed as follows: *First*, Committee on Relations with the Slaveholding State of North America. *Second*, Committee on Foreign Relations. *Third*, Committee on Commercial Relations. *Fourth*, Committee on the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Richardson moved it be printed and made the order for to-morrow at one o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Magrath offered a resolution that so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to what he designates the property of the United States in South Carolina, be referred to a committee to report of what such property consists, how it was acquired, and whether the purposes for which it was so acquired can be enjoyed by the United States after the State of South Carolina shall have seceded, consistently with the dignity safety of the State, and that the said committee furthermore report the value of the property of the United States, not in South Carolina, and the value of the share thereof to which South Carolina would be entitled upon an equitable division thereof among the States. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Adams—I shall certainly make a motion to have the galleries cleared, if there is any more disturbance. This is a deliberative body.

The President—The Chair takes this occasion to say that by rule of this body, it is his duty to suppress every disturbance whatsoever in the galleries or lobbies.

Mr. Moore moved that Mr. Magrath's resolution be made the order for to-morrow.

After whhich the several committees were requested to remain, and the Convention adjourned at 3 o'clock precisely.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Illinois House delegation had a meeting to-night. Lovejoy and Morris were absent. A resolution was agreed on informally that the Union must and shall be preserved. A full meeting was expected, including the Senators, that the resolution may be formally and unanimously adopted.

The New Hampshire delegation have unanimously resolved that the true course is the protection of the public property and the enforcement of the revenue laws at all hazards.

South Carolina Commissioners, headed by Keitt, are expected on Thursday, to negotiate with the Government for Forts Moultrie and Sumpter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals until the 28th for the issue of $5,000,000 in Treasury Notes, pursuant to the act just passed.

It is reliably ascertained that Secretary Thompson's mission to North Carolina as a reptesentative from Mississippi, is to procure her co-operation with all the Southern States in the event that Lincoln's Administration shall so act as to damage Southern rights, whatever may be his individual opinion on the subject of secession.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Finances are generally depressed. Kirkland, Chose & Co., the largest shipping house in Baltimore, suspended payment to-day, caused by the decline in coffee, sugar and molasses, an immense amount, of which they held. Their liabilities are supposed to be nearly a million of dollars, and the assets nearly equal. It is hoped they may be able to resume.

Judge Handy, of Mississippi, Commissioner of Maryland, has arrived to confer with Gov. Hicks.

Nearly all of the leading merchants and business men of Baltimore, to-day signed a petition, requesting Gov. Hicks immediately to call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature, to consider upon the crisis. It is believed that the Governor must respond to the appeal favorably.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The House Select Committee referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the members from the border slave States, the amendment proposed from the Southern side to the Fugitive Slave law.

The Democratic members of the Ohio delegation at the conference of the delegation from that State, last night took particular pains not to commit themselves to any measure contemplating coercion, believing that this would result in civil war; not to the support of Mr. Lincoln. They say that the conference was not devoted to the consideration of measures of adjustment to serve the Union, as they had been led to expect.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—A strong address to the people of Massachusetts is published this morning, denouncing the unconstitutionality of the Personal Liberty bill and recommending its repeal. The address is signed by thirty-five gentlemen, including Ex-Chief Justice Shaw, Hon. B. R. Curtis, late Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, Ex-Governors Lincoln, Clifford, Washburn, Gardner, and other eminent citizens, representing nearly every county in the State.

At the quarterly meeting of the Irish Charitable Society last night, after the transaction of the usual business, strong Union resolutions were unanimously adopted, and several able and patriotic addresses were made. The meeting was fully attended.

Plenty of Gold from Europe—Terrible Loss of Life—Steamer Collision.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool 5th, via Queenstown 6th, arrived this morning. News anticipated. She brings £66,000 in gold.

The Atlantic started on the 5th from Southampton, with £149,000 in gold.

A fearful explosion had occurred in the Risca Coal Mines, near Newport, Wales, entailing the loss of 170 lives.

The steamers James Adger from Charleston, and R. R. Cuyler from Savannah, came into collision this morning while coming into their docks, and both were considerably damaged.

Seeking Aid and Comfort.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The *World* learns from an authentic source that the British and French Consuls at Charleston have been approached by the secessionists with a view to secure their co-operation. Both replied that any communication to them would be immediately transmitted to the State Department at Washington.

Burning of a New Steamship.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The new steamship John P. King, built to ply between this point and Charleston, in Spafford & Tillotson's line, took fire this morning, at pier No. 4 North River, and was almost totally destroyed. She was towed into the stream and grounded on the Battery Enlargement. The King was valued at $60,000, was partially insured, and was owned in this city and Charleston. The burning ship was viewed by thousands of persons.

North Carolina to Arm.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18.—The bill for arming the State has just passed the Senate, after considerable debate, by a vote of 41 to 3. It comes before the House to-morrow. There is much anxiety regarding Federal relations. The Commissioners from Alabama and Mississippi arrived to-day. A Democratic caucus is to be held to-night.

TIMOTHY HAY.—100 car loads of the best Timothy Hay in bales, well bound, of 400 lbs each, and Ten Tons on a car, for sale
CHEAP FOR READY PAY.
Make application immediately to the undersigned at 18 Market street.
FRISBIE BROTHERS.

Wanted.

WANTED—Sight Exchange on Memphis, New York or Boston. We will advance on shipments of Produce, made to our correspondents, in Memphis or New York. BOWEN & McCOMBER, 73 Lake st.

WANTED.—To purchase from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., for a part cash and part in real estate, some in Illinois and some in Iowa. Address G. Box 820, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to supply every lady in the city and country with the HARD METAL Needle Threader and CROCHET combined. It is "a perfect little beauty," cheap, indispensable to every lady's work-box, and a nice Christmas Present. It is a new thing, just invented, and is already selling rapidly. No man, woman or child could fail to make from $1 to $3 per day selling it. Apply to or address, with stamp inclosed, H. GURDON, 48 South Clark street, Room 9, Chicago, Ill. de18x3t

TO DRUGGISTS.—Wanted a situation by a first-class Drug Clerk. Address "N. Y." Tribune Office. de18x3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $20 to $150. Double or single seat, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. de18x1m

BOARDING—First-Class Day board in a private family for two or three gentlemen. Location very central and terms moderate. Address P. O. Box 1912. de18x1w

BOARDING.—At 157 State street two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a front room and good board at reasonable terms. de15x1w

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at 84 Adams street. de11x2w

To Rent.

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street,
ONE LARGE HALL.
Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIS, 79 South Water street, corner of State. de18-d690-2m

TO RENT—A small Cottage, corner of Morgan and Tyler streets. Apply to JOSEPH WHITE, No. 160 West Monroe street. de18x3t

TO RENT.—The Brewery on the east side of Wolcott street, between Saberton's and Huck's Breweries, and lately occupied by A. P. Dickinson, will now be rented to a good tenant, very low. Apply to CHAS. H. ATKINS, 203 Randolph street. de17x3t

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

THE FIRST CHICAGO
Art-Union Distribution
Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of
FINE ART IN THE WEST,
And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists; most of which are original works.
They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the
First of January Next,
AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,
NO. 113 LAKE STREET,
Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted
FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes.	Valued at
1.—Ideal Statue of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK	$500
2.—Lifesize Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY	[illegible]
3.—"The Prayer," an ideal head of a girl with vail. By HEALY	225
4.—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY	145
5.—Cattle—pastoral scene. "	100
6.—Quail Shooting on the Prairie. "	100
7.—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG	50
8.—Landscape—Muckross Abbey. By TRACY	50
9.—Winter Scene—Gary Castle. "	50
10.—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG	40
11.—Beatrice Cenci. "	40
12.—Marine View. "	30
13.—Setting Quail. By TRACY	40
14.—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY	40
15, 16, 17 and 18.—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likenesses of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each	160
19.—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	10
20.—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	10
21.—Landscape—French scene. By TRACY	10
22.—Surprised Deer. "	10
23.—Landscape on the Dodder. "	10
24.—Bears at Play. "	10
25.—Landscape—"Old Church." "	10
26.—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	10
27.—Marine View. By STRONG	10
28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$2,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the Statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $3 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.
The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.
COMMITTEE:
ISAAC N. ARNOLD, ALEXANDER WHITE, JAMES MILLER, E. C. ROGERS, JAS. GRANT WILSON, THOMAS B. BRYAN, J. V. DYER, J. M. WILSON, EDMUND ANDREWS, S. H. KERFOOT.
SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.
P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.
REMITTANCES
For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,
COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since then received, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to
L. W. VOLK,
Box 4108 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block. no24-d528-1m

E. G. L. FAXON,
No. 70 Lake Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.
The Best Goods in the City
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PAPER HANGINGS,
FALL STOCK,
Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - - Lake Street - - - 70

DAGUERREOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S,
113 - - - Lake Street - - - 113
PHOTOGRAPHS.
The Best and Cheapest in the city
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
IVORYTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
MELAINOTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the city,
At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.
AMBROTYPES,
The Best and Cheapest in the City,
AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.
This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.
It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating disease; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.
For diarrhea, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.
One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."
Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by
CHAS. H. ATWOOD
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

ALL ILLINOIS CURRENCY
TAKEN AT PAR,
For Oak, Ash, Black Walnut, Cherry and White Wood Lumber, at Cash Prices, from our yard, corner Old and Grove streets, Chicago. WALLACE & HOLMES. (Late John S. Wallace.)

Miscellaneous.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF
1860.
WHOLESALE AGENCY
For the sale of the following
POPULAR ARTICLES,
AT
J. H. JOHNSON'S,
No. 70 State Street, Second door from Randolph Street.
R. R. LANDON, AGENT.
SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS.
Country Merchants will please take notice and examine our assortment before purchasing elsewhere.
INPECTINE, OR FEVER AND AGUE CHARM—A sure, safe and reliable EXTERNAL remedy.
PHILADELPHIA SOAPS—Oriental-Detersive, Erasive, Palm, &c.
JAPANESE BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE—In any quantity.
OLD DR. HEATH'S JAPANESE MEDICINES—Book descriptive of the same mailed upon the receipt of 25 cents.
GREELEY'S BOURBON BITTERS—Which are rapidly taking the lead of all others, and cannot be surpassed as an invigorating tonic and family medicine.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—Genuine.
SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER AND PENCIL SHARPENER.
OLD DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAPS—Honey, Gold Dollar, Poncine, Hotel Toilet, Silver, &c.
IVORY GOODS FOR STATIONERY DEALERS—Pen Holders, Pencils, Paper Folders, &c.
SUPERIOR INK, BLACKING, Stove Polish, &c.
SHAVER'S CARPET SWEEPER.
PATENT FOOT SCRAPER WITH BRUSH.
PATENT GUM MASTIC—For Chewing.
DR. JACOB'S BITTERS—Which stimulate the liver, regulate the bowels, cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR
PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR
Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTH THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor suffering humanity is constantly liable. Such for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called
Female Weakness and Irregularities.
Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a tablespoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.
O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR.
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.

TOMPKINS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block,
Have the following property for Sale or Exchange
$20,000 worth of Liquors for land and other property.
9,000 Acres of Land in Iowa—low for cash.
100 Lots on Indiana avenue, on long time—low.
Several fine Lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.
Two Farms in Indiana for cash or city property.
Three Houses and Lots to exchange for improved farms.
One excellent Farm in Iowa for sale or exchange.
Four Farms in Illinois to exchange for city property.
A Drug Store for sale very low for cash.
Also, Lots on the West Side, near Union Park; and a large amount of unimproved land in Illinois.
Also, 160 acre Improved Farm, six miles south of Chicago, for sale at a great barga.n. de14-d682-1m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—
VANDERSALL & CHASE,
Sole Agents for the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Refining Co.'s unequalled Illuminating and Lubricating Oils, 49 South Water street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago.
D. VANDERSALL. [no17-d478-3m] E. T. CHASE.

SALE OF BONDS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.—At the request of the holders thereof, and by virtue of a power of attorney vesting in me the right to sell said collateral securities, I shall sell at public sale, at the Board of Trade Rooms, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the nineteenth day of December now current, at half past twelve o'clock in the day, Thirteen One Thousand Dollar Bonds, issued by Cass County, State of Illinois, and bearing eight per cent. interest, to satisfy the debt for which they were pledged. [de10-d629-9t] J. M. PARKER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership of Tucker, Randolph & Carter, was dissolved on the 29th ult. Joseph H. Tucker and Samuel P. Carter retiring from the firm. Charles Randolph will continue the Commission Business as heretofore at the same place, and will also settle all accounts and business of the late firm. JOSEPH H. TUCKER, CHAS. RANDOLPH, SAMUEL P. CARTER. Chicago, Dec. 10th, 1860.

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.
BURWELL & WYANT,
DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Dearborn Street, 8 Tremont Block.
Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.
Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.
GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11:40 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11:40 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:40 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 A. M. train. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 20 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS,
AT
BURWELL & WYANT'S,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn Street, Chicago.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 38 La Salle street.
Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and every requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours. They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & McCLURE.

BAGS!—BAGS!—BAGS!—We are now receiving direct from the Hope Mills, Pittsburgh, Pa., an article of Seamless Bags equal in weight and quality to any sold in this market. Those in want of Bags will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. WEBSTER & BAXTER, Agents, 229 South Water street.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 12 Court House. WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.
J. C. MITCHELL. LEWIS ZAHM.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, 198 Randolph street.
350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bbls. CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED SUGAR, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
300 Boxes BABBITT'S SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
10 Casks No. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
50 Bbls. PRIME PLANTATION MOLASSES. New Crop. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
100 Hlf Bbls. MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
MADE BY THE
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY
AT WALTHAM, MASS.
Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying letters of recommendation and testimonials in favor of these celebrated Watches.
A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the American Institute at New York in 1857.
The Company also received the First Premium—a gold medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia in 1858.
These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to accuracy, durability, and reliability in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time-pieces ever offered to the public.
This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the Watch from its very inception, rendering it when finished, mathematically correct in all its proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time-keeper as it is possible to make.
The Company have tested their Watches in many instances by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.
[From the Prairie Farmer, Oct. 1860.]
AMERICAN WATCHES.—Nearly a year ago, we received from Messrs. Robbins & Appleton, General Agents of the American Watch Company, and "paid for" a good good looking watch, "Warranted," with the request that after thorough trial we should say what we thought of it, editorially. It has been our constant companion nearly a year. We have no fault to find with the way it has ticked time. We do not want a better time-piece than this has proved to be thus far. Once regulated (and we regulated it ourself) it has scarcely varied a half a minute a month from "transit time." Added to its quality as a good time-keeper, it is honestly and substantially made. Were we going to purchase, we should prefer an American Watch.
OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, Waltham.
GENTLEMEN—Having carried one of your watches for the last eighteen months, I can say confidently that they will do, and may be bought with assurance that they will keep time. I believe the watch unsurpassed
HORACE GREELEY.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours of 25th ult., we take pleasure in stating that the American Watch now in use upon our railroad, has varied only six seconds, in a little over six weeks.
Respectfully,
S. W. & W. A. TORREY,
Contractors on the Rar. & Del. Bay R. R.
To Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON.
BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1859.
Mr. R. E. ROBBINS, Treasurer American Watch Co.
DEAR SIR.—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American watch I purchased of you December 2, 1858. It was set on that day, and its variation from true time to the 19th of February 1859, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present, it has run with nearly perfect steadiness, having during the eight months remained at from seven to nine seconds fast, and this with uncommonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.
Yours truly,
JAMES H. CLAPP,
Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Brown, Bankers, Boston.
CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.
As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents, 182 Broadway, N. Y.

SUPERIOR STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
In Kane County, State of Illinois,
CONTAINING 394 ACRES,
Sixty of Timber, and the balance Rolling Prairie. A good two-story Frame House, two large Barns, six sheds, large Corn Crib, Grinery, Ice-house, and Out-house for Milk Room, Store Room, and Men's Room—convenient for dividing into two Farms, all the Buildings and Fences in superior condition, lying on the Fox River, two miles from Batavia, four miles from Aurora, thirty-eight from Chicago. The trains of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad pass in view of the house. Mill Creek, a large never failing stream, runs through the farm. All the Stock, Hay and Grain, Implements, and Household Furniture may be purchased together, or the Farm separately. This farm and improvements, beauty of location, richness of soil, and all its surroundings, perhaps, is second to none in the State.
TERMS—Fifty dollars per acre, all cash down, for the Farm. The moveable property on one year's credit. For further particulars address Box 140 Post Office, Batavia, Illinois.

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Ladies' Skates. Men's Skates.
BOYS' SKATES.
HAND SLEIGHS. BOYS' TOOL CHESTS.
FINE POCKET KNIVES.
Ivory-Handle Table Cutlery. Silver-Plated Dessert Knives, in Cases.
SETS OF CARVERS AND STEEL IN CASES.
Rodgers' Scissors, Singly or in Cases.
For sale by LARRABEE & NORTH, No. 174 Lake street.

CHOICE WINTER APPLES.
1000 Barrels
WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES,
Of which the following comprises some of the different varieties, to-wit:
BALDWINS, GREENINGS, SPITZENBURGS, RUSSETS, ROMANITES, SEEK NO FURTHERS, PIPPINS, WINE SOPS, GILLIFLOWERS, TALLMAN SWEETINGS, &c.
Also—5,000 Pounds very choice DRIED APPLES. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
CHARLES EARLL, 118 Clark street.

NEW LAW BOOKS AT D. B. COOKE & CO'S, 111 Lake street.
VOL. 23D ILLINOIS REPORTS $5.00
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WALKER'S AMERICAN LAW $5.00
WILLARD'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE $2.50
D. B. C. Law Booksellers, No. 111 Lake street.

D. B. COOKE & CO.'S Standard Edition of the Laws.
THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS, Compiled by SCATES, TREAT and BLACKWELL. 2vols. Royal 8vo., law sheep, $10.00. Embracing all General Laws.
Price $10.00 Can be sent by Mail or Express, or had of the Publishers, D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS, Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., keep constantly on hand a good supply of this celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail, No. 101 Clark street, Larmon Block.

CHARLES FREDERICK,
115 North Clark Street,
Manufacturer of Willow Ware Fancy Work, Ladies' Work stands, Tables, Chairs, Paper Baskets, Fancy Cradles, Children's Rocking and Arm Chairs, &c. Willow Ware repaired at the shortest notice.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale at STEVENS & WEBBER, 198 Randolph street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee in a Deed of Trust, executed by Dugal C. Macmillan, dated December 9th, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Iroquois County, Illinois, in Book 21 of Deeds, Pages 49, [illegible], by reason of default in the payment of the notes specified in said Deed, on the application of the legal holder thereof, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the premises described as Lot No. eight (8), in Block No. six (6), in "Railroad Addition to the Town of Loda, in the County of Iroquois, State of Illinois."
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, Dec. 17th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, A. D. 1860. Susan M. Trego vs. James Trego. In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of James Trego, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said James Trego that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 10th day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, 1861, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said James Trego shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. KIMBALL, Clerk.
JNO. LYLE KING, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, S.S. Be it known that William D. Harris of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, and Alson Ward of the city of Poughkeepsie, and State of New York, do hereby desire and agree to form a co-partnership under the laws of the State of Illinois, entitled "Limited Partnership," passed the twenty-third February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and do certify and declare as follows:
FIRST.—The name under which the partnership is to be conducted, shall be the name of "William D. Harris."
SECOND.—The general nature of the business to be transacted shall be Wholesale Jobbing Drug business, in all its usual varieties, including oils, paints, &c.
THIRD.—William D. Harris, aforesaid, is the general partner, and Alson Ward, aforesaid, the special partner—the said Harris being a resident of the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, and the said Ward a resident of the city of Poughkeepsie and State of New York.
FOURTH.—The said Alson Ward, special partner aforesaid, has contributed to the common stock, in goods and merchandise, [illegible] aforesaid, and in cash, the just and full sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, the said goods and merchandise being estimated at its cash value.
FIFTH.—The co-partnership aforesaid, shall commence, and be in force, on the fifteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, and expire on the fifteenth December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.
In witness whereof the said Harris and Ward have hereunto set their hands and seals this fifteenth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty.
[SEAL] W. D. HARRIS.
[SEAL] ALSON WARD.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. } ss.
Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, the above named William D. Harris and Alson Ward, who are known to me to be the real persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument of writing, and who acknowledged their signatures thereunto to be their and each of their free and voluntary act and deed for the purposes thereunto expressed.
[SEAL] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1860.
BENJ. F. JAMES, Notary Public.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County. } ss.
William D. Harris, the general partner in the business and firm specified herein being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that Alson Ward, has contributed in goods and merchandise, at cash value, and in cash, the just and full sum of ten thousand dollars to the common stock, and that the goods and merchandise so contributed [illegible]; and that he, Harris, is the general partner named in the foregoing certificate. W. D. HARRIS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of December, A. D. 1860. BENJ. F. JAMES, Notary Public.
C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Simon S. Willace and Mary C., his wife, did on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to Jacob W. Ludlam, now deceased, their certain mortgage, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois, in book 12 of mortgages, page 486, and did thereby convey to the said Jacob W. Ludlam the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein particularly mentioned. And, whereas, it was provided in and by said mortgage, that in case of default in the payment of the said notes, either of principal or interest, as is made, the whole of said principal and interest should become due and payable. And the said Jacob W. Ludlam, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, after twenty days notice in a newspaper printed in the city of Chicago, might sell as hereinafter noticed, the said premises, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Willace and Mary C., his wife, therein. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of two of said notes, and of interest on three thereof: Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, James D. Ludlam and Mary Ludlam, administrators of the estate of said Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, will on Friday, the [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D. 1860, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at public auction, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, to the highest bidder for cash, the following premises, to-wit:—Commencing in the center line of the Chicago and Green Bay Road, and on the line of Henry Hepworth's land, (meaning the line of Henry Hepworth's land at the date of said mortgage,) and running west 13.79 1-3 chains; thence south 7.25 chains; thence east 13.79 1-3 chains to the center of the said road to the place of beginning, containing 10 acres, and being part of northwest quarter of section 20, township 41, range 14, in Cook County, Illinois, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Simon S. Willace and Mary C. Willace therein, to make the amount due on said notes, and the costs and expenses of such sale.
Chicago, Oct. 24th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased, the aforesaid mortgagee.
The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 7th day of December, 1860, at same hour and place.
Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.
The above sale is postponed till Friday, the 28th day of December, 1860, at the same hour and place.
Chicago, Dec. 7, 1860. JAMES D. LUDLAM, MARY LUDLAM,
Administrators of the estate of Jacob W. Ludlam, deceased.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Morris F. Cuppernell and F. M. Cuppernell, his wife, did on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1860, execute to the undersigned a certain mortgage with power of sale to secure the payment of a certain judgement note bearing even date therewith, and said mortgage, for the payment of the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars, six months from date, which said mortgage was duly recorded in the Register's office of the county of Adams and State of Wisconsin on the 30th day of April 1860, in vol. 5 of mortgages, pages 267 and 268, and default having been made in the payment of said sum at the time and place in said mortgage specified, public notice is hereby given, that I shall on the 14th day of December A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right and interest and equity of redemption of the said Morris F. Cuppernell in and to the following described property in said mortgage contained to pay said note, together with all costs and charges, to wit: The northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five [35] in township sixteen [16] north, of range number five [5] east, containing forty [40] acres more or less, according to the government survey. Also, that certain piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number one [1] in block number five [5] in the village of Cascade in the county of Adams in the State of Wisconsin, and running thence west to White Creek, thence north eight [8] rods to the north line of said block five [5]; thence north eight rods to the north line of [illegible]; thence north to the south line of the highway leading from the said village of Cascade to Quincy; thence easterly on said line of said highway to the n.rtheast corner of said block number five [5] on Jefferson street; thence south on said Jefferson street to the place of beginning, containing four-fifths of an acre more or less, with all buildings and improvements on the same, all of said real estate being situated in Adams county, State of Wisconsin.
C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.
The above sale is postponed to the 27th day of December, 1860, at same hour and place.
C. P. BRADLEY, Mortgagee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, Ephraim Ingalls, trustee in a deed of trust, dated May 29th, A. D. 1858, executed by Frederick Boettger and Catharine Boettger his wife, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book 173 of deeds, page 182, will, on the application of Nathan Marble, the holder of the promissory notes specified in said deed, by reason of default in the payment of certain interest monies, accrued on said notes, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook in the city of Chicago on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the following described parcels of real estate, to wit: Lot No. eight (8) in block No. one (1) in Midgley's Addition to Chicago. Also, a parcel of land commencing at the south east corner of section twenty-eight (28) in township forty-one (41) north of range twelve (12) east of the third principal meridian; thence north on the section line [illegible] and seventy-five hundredths chains; thence west and parallel to the section line twenty chains; thence south seven and thirty-seven hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains to the place of beginning, [illegible] containing twenty-one and three-fourths acres. Also, commencing at the said south-east corner of section twenty-eight (28); thence north thirty-one and three-fourths chains; thence [illegible]; thence west thirty-five, fifty-five hundredths chains; thence north [illegible] chains to the place of beginning. Also, the south half of lot No. eleven (11) in block No. seventeen (17) in Johnston's Subdivision of the east half of the south-east quarter of section No. six (6) in township thirty-nine (39) north of range fourteen east of the third principal meridian, all of said lands and parcels of land situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
EPHRAIM INGALLS, Trustee, &c.
Chicago, December 1, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of August, A. D. 1858, James Kenney and Catharine Kenney, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, duly acknowledged and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book No. 179 of Deeds, on Page 487, did convey to the undersigned the lands and premises hereinafter described, in trust to secure two certain promissory notes, to-wit:—One for the sum of $400.00, payable to Nathan Mears or order, and from which was by agreement deducted the sum of $62.50, and the other for the sum of $400.00 payable to [illegible], and from which notes [illegible] Fisher, and both of which notes are payable in one year from their date, to wit, from the said 2nd day of August, 1858, with interest; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes and interest, and application has been made to me by the legal holders of said notes to sell the premises so conveyed, and for a distribution of the proceeds of such sale, according to the terms of the trust in said deed set forth.
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that by virtue of authority given in, and in accordance with the terms of said deed of trust, I shall on Saturday, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House of said County, in the City of Chicago and State aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Evanston, State of Illinois, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. [illegible] in Block number sixty-seven (67) of said Town (village) of Evanston, as the same surveyed and platted, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, together with the hereditaments, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all right, benefit and equity of redemption of the said James Kenny therein.
FRANKLIN WEBSTER, Trustee,
Office No. 11 Methodist Church Block.
Chicago, Nov. 6th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S. S.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Robert Anthony vs. Amos Oliver, Henry Yarwood and Archelaus G. Warner.
Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of said Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest of the said Amos Oliver and Robert Anthony in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Lyons in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at [illegible] section thirty-one (31) [illegible] running thence south eighty (80) rods, thence west twenty-four (24) rods, thence north eighty (80) rods, thence east twenty-four (24) rods to the place of beginning, being a rectangular lot of ground eighty (80) by twenty-four (24) rods square, containing twelve (12) acres of land in Range twelve (12), Township thirty-eight (38) east of the Third Principal Meridian, together with all and singular the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the buildings and erections of whatever kind or nature upon said lot of land.
IRA SCOTT,
Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Dated December 15th, 1860.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary H. Russell, his wife, of the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, ($14,000) payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should also be payable at said City Bank, in Boston, semi-annually, to wit: On the second day of January and July each in every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in Book 45 of Mortgages, at Page 516, and, whereas default has been made in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the installment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and both remain unpaid:
Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, for reason of said default in payment of interest, and that I shall, in pursuance and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:
"That piece or parcel of land known and described as lot four (4), in block seventeen (17), in the fractional section fifteen (15), addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty (80) feet front on Michigan avenue and one hundred and eighty feet (180) in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook County Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, the sixteenth day of January, A. D. 1861, at the same hour and place. JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee Mortgagee.
J. M. PARKER, Attorney.
Chicago, Dec. 12th, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, S. S.—Circuit Court of Cook County, February Term, 1861. Andrew Nelson vs. Elleve Storkson, Nells Ellevson, Knud Ellevson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebur Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Christi Bryngelson and Mari Ellevson.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Elleve Storkson, Nells Ellevson, Knud Ellevson, John Ellevson, Erick Davidson, Ingebur Davidson, Ole Bryngelson, Christi Bryngelson, Mari Ellevson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said defendants that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the thirteenth day of December, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the third Monday of February next, (1861), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said defendants, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the third Monday of February, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
GEO. A. INGALLS, Compl'ts Sol'r.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court Cook County. In Chancery. Elihu Granger vs. Balthaser Born and John Gery. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree entered in the above cause on the 20th October, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, will at the hour of twelve o'clock meridian, (noon) on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1860, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook aforesaid, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the buildings of every kind standing on sub-lots six (6) and seven (7), [illegible], in block four (4), in the original town of Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. The purchaser will, by the terms of said decree, have the right to remove off said buildings from the premises above described.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Hassan M. Hopkins and Sarah M., his wife, did by Indenture dated September [illegible], 1858, and of record in the Recorder's office of Cook County, Illinois in Book 290, Page 454, convey to Hasbrouck Davis Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in Block 32, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park, in Cook County, Illinois, in Trust to secure the payment of a certain note, given by said Hopkins, payable to the order of W. H. D. Callender, for the sum of four hundred and sixty-four and 26-100 dollars, and in default of such payment to sell said premises at public auction; and whereas, said Callender has represented to the undersigned that said note is long over due and remains unpaid:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction on Friday, January [illegible], 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the north door of the Court House, in Chicago, to the highest bidder, for cash, the premises mentioned in said Deed of Trust, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay and satisfy said note.
HASBROUCK DAVIS, Trustee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For Sale. Splendid Rosewood Billiard Tables, with [illegible] Slate Beds, [illegible]. Everything complete. Please send your orders by mail or otherwise, and I will sell the same as if given in person. All tables sold by me are warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton street, New York City.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE,
FOR MELBOURNE AND SIDNEY.
The favorite Fast Sailing Ship THOMAS W. SEARS, [illegible], Commander, will be dispatched [illegible] in January. Has excellent accommodations for First and Second Cabin Passengers. Apply to CHAS. R. FESSENDEN, 114 Wall street.
Consignees in Australia—Messrs. Williams, Bradley & Co. New York, Dec. 8, 1860.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
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WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL,
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

REV. MR. PATTERSON AND THE BURCH CASE.

We find the following in the New York *World*, of the 13th:

"It would be pleasanter to pass over in silence the extraordinary indiscretion—to use no stronger language—of the Rev. Mr. Patterson. To this clergyman, who was her pastor, Mrs. Burch wrote a letter of the most confidential character, in which she bitterly accused herself, and sought spiritual consolation. This letter—the sacred confession of a broken spirit—was handed to the husband. It is indeed a pity that Mr. Burch was, as is said, the "richest man in the church;" otherwise this untrustworthy pastor, though he would still have been mean, might not have been thought mercenary. We doubt whether there is another clergyman in the land, of any standing whatever, who would have voluntarily done such an act."

If we have refrained from saying anything in defence of Rev. Mr. Patterson, in connection with this mournful Burch case, our silence has not been due to any suspicion that he has not, in his ministerial and social relation to the parties, shown himself to be a Christian and a gentleman, but to a desire to let the excitement of the public so cool down that all men would be able to judge his conduct by the light of Christian ethics and common sense. We prepared, yesterday, an article setting forth Mr. Patterson's connection with the case, as we understood it; but fearing that we might mis-state a minor fact in such a way that his assailants would seize upon it and make it the occasion of new misrepresentations, we applied to Mr. Patterson himself or a statement which we print herewith. It is a complete and triumphant refutation of all that his maligners have alleged; and as such, will be highly satisfactory to his friends. He tells the whole story out of which columns of calumny and abuse have been manufactured. If any casuist can find in it reason to believe that he made haste to betray the secrets of the confessional—to immolate an innocent woman to gratify a rich member of his church, and more twaddle of that sort, we are not bound to quarrel with his folly; but we do protest that it is a shameless use of the liberty of the press, to turn the battery of the newspapers upon a man whose conduct in this matter is as pure and praise-worthy as Mr. Patterson's appears to have been.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Buchanan's Calamities.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1860.

During the great excitement in 1835 growing out of the removal of the deposits and the destruction of the United States Bank, Daniel Webster landed in Baltimore on a Sunday morning. A great crowd collected at the wharf and called on him for a speech. "Fellow citizens," said the "god-like" Daniel, "There is no Sunday in revolutionary times * * * We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet." This remark of the great Expounder will apply much more forcibly and appropriately to the present crisis than to that of 1835. We are in the midst of a revolution, bloodless as yet, with the chances of collision as much greater as the causes of quarrel surpass in magnitude those of the Webster era. There was then involved the existence of a Bank, but now it is the existence of the Union. It was then the charter of a money corporation; it is now the charter of our liberties. Oh for a Jackson at the helm of public affairs! is an exclamation heard from every group of men. Timidity, imbecility, and [illegible] rule in the White House. Facts are coming to light showing that if the disunion conspiracy has not had its origin in the Cabinet, it has been nursed, aided and abetted by the Administration. The Government organ—the *Constitution*—openly advocates and defends secession. The proprietor is drawing $60,000 a year of patronage from the Federal Treasury, in the shape of advertisements and profits on printing. Treason stalks at noon-day in high places, and loyalty finds neither countenance nor protection in the executive department of the Government.

The resignation of Gen. Cass is the theme on every tongue. The reason for it must startle the nation. Cass was Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, when South Carolina attempted nullification. How different he and Old Hickory acted then from Floyd and Buchanan now, when the same State is again preparing for rebellion. Cass reinforced the Forts that command Charleston with 800 regular soldiers, and placed Gen. Scott in command of them. Two frigates were anchored broadside to the town. The Government was resolved and prepared to defend the public property, collect the revenues and enforce the laws though it might reduce Charleston to ashes, and execute every nullifier taken with arms in his hands. That was the way Jackson and Cass dealt with the situation then. But a Disunionist is now Secretary of War, and a cowardly imbecile is President. The forts are stripped of defences; a mere handful of troops, whose very weakness in numbers invite attack, hold them. The Government arsenal, containing 70,000 stand of muskets, rifles and revolvers, is in the possession of a company of Charleston traitors!

Cass says that Gen. Jackson would call these things treason on the part of the Executive against the Constitution and the loyal citizens, and as much as he dislikes to give up office, he says he can remain no longer a member of a government guilty of such deeds. He enters his solemn protest, washes his hands, lays down the Secretary's quill, and retires from the Department of State. What a striking parallel the antipodes of the old man's life afford. When a youth, half a century ago, he broke his sword, and threw away the pieces when Hull proved a traitor and surrendered his army to the British. Now, a veteran in the last decade of life, when he finds Buchanan surrendering to the fire-eaters, he denounces him before the country, rends his portfolio and flings the pieces in his face. This last act will wipe away a multitude of sins against his State and section. He will be welcomed home and forgiven his many trespasses against freedom. After being well hissed in several acts, for badly playing his part, he makes his exit from the stage amid rounds of applause.

Secretary Floyd has sold 120,000 stand of Government arms since the election, to the Cotton States, for a nominal sum. He has not only given them the old arms, but large quantities of the newest and best style of weapons belonging to the nation. He has placed large magazines of ammunition in exposed places in the slave States, and left them unguarded for the express purpose of supplying the rebels with the munitions of war at the national expense, when they set up the standard of revolt. He has stripped the arsenals in the free States of arms and ammunition, and of the means of enforcing the laws and preserving the Union, so far as lay in his power. He has just donated 5,000 stand of improved infantry weapons to Louisiana in the face of the resolution passed by the Legislature of that State, of their purpose to secede! He has sent nearly all the United States troops as far away as possible. One or two regiments were recently shipped to the Pacific States where they are not needed; the other regiments are scattered along the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, Southern Kansas and among the Rocky Mountains. All the Southern forts have been filled with munitions of war, denuded of defenders and left an open prey to be seized by a disunion mob when the signal for outbreak is given. All this has been done under the eye and with the consent of the Executive, the sworn custodian of the Federal munitions and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. But this is not all, Secretary Cobb, by a systematic course of mismanagement, has left the Treasury utterly exhausted. It is not only without a dollar but over-drafts to a large amount have been made upon it. Even the Mint fund has been drawn out and exhausted. He [illegible] all projects for replenishing the Treasury, and when he had bankrupted it and impaired its credit, taking care, however, to pay off all [illegible]